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HEADQUARTERS

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

APC 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

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CIVIL AFFAIRS MONTHLY
ACTIVITIES REPORT
JULY 1950

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

10 August 1950

SUBJECT: Civil Affairs Activities Report for period
Ending 31 July 1950

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section ✓
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Pursuant to Par 2, Operational Directive Number 1, GHQ SCAP dated 10 March 1950, the Activities Report for Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region is herewith submitted:

2. Significant Trends and Items of Interest

a. ANNEX A: None

b. ANNEX B-1: Ishikawa Prefecture is subsidizing medical students in order to enroll them for public health work after graduation. (Annex B-1, General Adm.)

c. ANNEX B-2: The plan of work for Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, Welfare staff has been to concentrate on assisting the 2 large cities to develop in compliance with Hatsu-She No. 72. The next step is to assist in extending re-organization to the 28 lesser cities using the two big cities as models. (Annex B-2, Adm Org, Par c.)

d. ANNEX D: (1) Interest in the forthcoming Sea Area Fishery Adjustment Committee election is increasing, although Mie is the only prefecture where more candidates have filed than there are positions open. (Annex D, Fisheries, Par 4a).

(2) Inadequate provisions for travelling expenses of the new forestry extension agents threatens to limit their effectiveness. (Annex D, Forestry, Par 2a).

(3) The Hokuriku district of this Region has taken a positive interest in geological surveys; the Tokai District is uninterested. (Annex D, Mining and Geology, Par 1)

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, subj:
Civil Affairs Activities Report for period ending
31 July 1950, dtd 11 August 1950.

(4) According to an opinion of the Public Procurator of the Nagoya High Court, trucks illegally transporting rice can be impounded or confiscated. This section is endeavoring to get the Regional Economic Bureau to lead a drive to curtail the rising incidence of illegal transportation (Annex D, Transportation Control).

(5) There is evidence of inadequate information among partial self-supplying farmers and local government and cooperative administrators with respect to proper distribution of returned rations. (Annex D, Staple Food Rationing).

(6) Fish market receipts in Nagoya declined seasonally, but prices remained stable. Vegetable supplies were bountiful, and prices declined. (Annex D, Perishable Food).

(7) Textile raw materials and non-ferrous metals especially reacted to bullish speculative influences during the month. The general production situation appeared more favorable than at any time during the past year. Department store sales in Nagoya jumped 20 percent. (Annex D, Production).

(8) Activities of the radically-inspired Free Laborers Union Jiu Rodo Kumiai showed, among the unemployed, a slight increase. (Annex D, Labor Par 6).

e. ANNEX E-2: Information activities preliminary to the election of Fisheries Adjustment Commissions were noted in all fishing prefectures. Boats equipped with public address systems were used in Mie Prefecture to contact the fishermen while they worked. (Annex E-2, Par 1b).

Carleton Coulter Jr.
CARLETON COULTER, JR.
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

6 Incls:

- 1 - Annex A
- 2 - Annex B-1
- 3 - Annex B-2
- 4 - Annex D
- 5 - Annex E-1
- 6 - Annex E-2

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1950

Author: Mr. Arnold Van Benschoten, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Prefectural Assemblies: In Ishikawa prefecture the assembly met in regular session from 10 to 13 July. Thirty-one out of 32 bills introduced by Governor SHIBANO were adopted without amendment, including a supplementary budget of ¥312,329,734 which brings the total of the current year's budget to ¥3,030,024,234. Outstanding bills passed were: Pet Dogs Control Ordinance and Examination Ordinances governing Agricultural, Aquatic and Forestry Products. A Bathhouse Business Ordinance, pursuant to a national law, was passed regulating the number of bathhouses by area and providing for standards of ventilation, lighting and sanitation. A Liberal was elected vice chairman of the assembly. (The contested chairmanship is presently held by a Democrat.) Chairmanships of the General Affairs, Public Works, Public Welfare and Agricultural Land Standing Committees went to Democrats. Chairmanships of Economics and Public Health Committees were taken by Liberals. The incumbent Liberal Chairman of the Education Committee remained. In Fukui, a regular session (4-7 July) adopted 26 bills, including a supplementary budget bill of ¥140,998,000 bringing current total budget to ¥3,008,543,000. Of the supplementary budget, 66 percent was allotted to industry and commerce with agricultural land administration receiving 83 percent, agriculture 8 percent and small-medium business promotion 4.7 percent. Revenues are a national subsidy amounting to 91 percent of the total plus ¥5,709,000 (4 percent) brought over from the last fiscal year prefectural borrowing and contributions of ¥5,810 (0.4 percent). Examination Ordinances - similar to Ishikawa legislation - were passed. Authorizations were made for Cattle and Horse Health Centers in Fukui city and Kohama and Karuoka towns. A by-law fixed remunerations for members of the local labor relations board. A bill dealing with the merger of Kunitaka Village with Takefu City was passed without committee deliberation. In Gifu, the adoption of ¥267,538,000 supplementary budget and 26 other bills was the work of the regular session of the prefectural assembly called on 31 July which lasted through 1 August. Details

ANNEX A

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

of the session will be covered in next month's activities report.

b. City Assemblies: Fukui city assembly had a session on 28 July passing a supplementary budget of ¥568,000 for unemployment relief, ¥318,200 for public welfare, ¥1,003,600 for agriculture (stamping out of injurious insects), ¥1,487,700 for a new city park, ¥8,524,200 for a horse race fund, and ¥150,837,600 for a bicycle race fund. It also passed by-laws relating to fuel gas (partial amendment), public welfare district head-workers, fire department (part. amd.), use of city school buildings, play grounds, park, baseball ground, and constructions of primary and junior high schools. The Toyama city assembly's session on 4 July planned for 12,990 more tsubo of space for city government houses as well as resolved to sell those houses costing ¥120,000. The assembly also passed a ¥2 million supplementary budget to construct a bridge. During the month it was reported that due to a delay in collecting the inhabitant tax, fixed property tax and nine other items of revenue that the city was ¥225 million in arrears. Most of the ¥30 million borrowed from the Finance Ministry and of the ¥35 million loan floated were earmarked for personnel expenditures. Municipal works were at a standstill except ¥10 million set aside for certain works and construction of a hospital. With passage of the Local Tax Bill, three times the tax collections during the past four months will have to be accomplished in a short period of time. (For the first time since his election on 25 June 1950, Mayor Tomikawa held a town meeting on 28 July to hear citizens opinions on the Toyama city administration). The assembly of Ujiyamada city, Mie, (pop. 68,000) on 28 July supplemented their budget with items of ¥640,030 for the national census of 1 October 1950; ¥1,610,540 for public works; ¥1,099,000 for education; ¥755,000 for enforcement of National Health Insurance; plus several minor items. The assembly resolved to request ¥25 million from the Finance Ministry. On 27 July the city assembly of Komatsu (pop. 63,000). Ishikawa, passed an ordinance to control donations by citizens. Henceforth, previous approval of the governor is necessary to collect contributions from citizens. During its sessions in July the Gifu city (pop. 175,000) assembly passed supplementary budgets as follows: ¥1,870,500 for sewerage works; ¥1,287,500 for reconstruction of Nagamori Elementary School half-destroyed by lightning on 9 July; ¥963,700 for retirement allowances for city employees; ¥485,148 for a workshop for city school children; ¥301,979 for retirement allowances for school teachers; ¥200,000 for promotion of mineral works; ¥165,800 for buying land for a labor affairs institute; ¥100,000 for a meeting of Tokai-Hokuriku City Election Administration Committees. The assembly decided to organize a City Education Board, but the date of the

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

election thereto was not determined. With revision of the city police regulations, it was agreed to grant travel allowances (average ¥180 a day) to witnesses. (During current fiscal year the city has borrowed ¥20 million from the Finance Ministry). There were no sessions of the Nagoya and Tsu, Mie, city assemblies in July.

c. Amalgamations: In July plans of mergers of small local public bodies to towns or cities indicated a trend towards amalgamations in the field of local government in this Region, despite a contrary conclusion that might be drawn from prominence given the Shinminato separation (discussed in next paragraph). In Gifu prefecture seven villages are to be amalgamated into Gifu city. Matsueda village is to be merged with Kasamatsu town on 1 August. In Fukui there are plans to merge five towns and 26 villages of Sakai-gun into ten towns and one village. On 7 July Kunitaka village (pop. 4,704) was merged with Takefu city. Previously, on 1 January Yoshino village (pop. 2,978) was absorbed into Takefu. In Mie prefecture preparations are under way to merge parts of a village to Takihara town, Watarai-gun, Mie. Fuchi and Ida villages will be merged with Ueno city on 1 August. In connection with a junior high school construction problem, the assembly of Nigo village is willing to merge with Nagashima town, Kitamura-gun.

2. Shinminato Separation Issue:

One of the longest-standing issues in the Region was substantially settled by the voting on 20 July whereby people of the Shinminato area of Takaoka City, Toyama, voted 10,736 to 4,999 to separate from Takaoka proper. In the last popular vote on the separation only 86.7 percent of the electorate voted as against 93.2 percent this time. (Invalid votes numbered 61). Over two-thirds of the votes favored separation; therefore, according to Law No. 143 of 1950, when the prefectural assembly comes to vote on the matter three-fourth or more of that body would be necessary to override the separation. Criticism of some Shinminato people against the Takaoka city administration was due to a lack of a street-car line and public buildings. (At least two citizens were carrying the idea of de-centralization of government to the ultimate extreme. When asked by the L-G officer why they favored separation, they replied that they thought their community should take care of itself and not bother with any other community). Despite some police apprehension of trouble the voting was a quiet affair. In view of the recognized financial plight of smaller municipalities, it will be interesting to note if Shinminato will be happier under its new form of administration. (Significant background history

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

is: - Voting on 25 June 1949 on question of separation recorded 9,933 votes for and 4,462 votes against the schism. Next occurred a deadlock prefectural assembly vote of 20 to 20 on 14 January 1950. Thereupon three Diet Representatives from western Toyama were asked to mediate, but none of their proposed solutions were accepted. Definitive voting on 2 May showed 23 prefectural assemblymen opposed and 19 in favor of separation). At least one segment of Shinminato is known to be desirous of being part of Takaoka. The Makino area, for example, which was separated from Takaoka with an understanding that it would be absorbed by Takaoka city again, will go through the formalities for change of borderlines after receiving approvals of assemblies of Takaoka city and Makino village. Shinminato Town and Makino Village Imizu-gun, will probably be established by 1 December 1950. A bill pertaining to return of Makino to Takaoka will be discussed by the Toyama prefectural assembly in February or March 1951.

3. Recall Movements:

Of regional - if not national - significance is the confusion caused by the present recall system. Of 25 recall movements in the region to date many were marked by insufficient grounds for removal, fraudulent signatures or officials remaining in office despite recall. In Ishikawa, on 7 July 1949 the electorate of Yamashiro town by a vote of 2,081 to 88 expressed its desire to recall the entire assembly; the same assembly is in office while its complaint (after rejection by the Nagoya High Court) is awaiting the attention of the Supreme Court. Also in Ishikawa prefecture, the Mayor of Anamizu town, although recalled by voting on 15 January 1950, is in office pending outcome of his administrative suit in the Nagoya High Court. In Gifu, the assembly of Atsumi village was recalled on 12 July 1949 but remains in office pending a court decision. Up to the end of the month the recall movement in Seto city, Aichi, represented a scandalous example of the abuse of the recall. A few real-estate owners were opposed to a street-widening plan and instigated a move to recall the assembly under guise of reducing taxes. On 19 April 1950 a recall petition started to circulate. From 19 May (the legal termination date to circulate the petition) to 31 July, the local Election Administration Committee has been checking the validity of signatures. The EAC announcement of its investigation was staggering, viz: of 13,142 signatures collected 6910 were invalid as against 6232 valid. Of the invalid ones, 5456 were rejected because the purported persons did not themselves sign, 961 persons signed twice, 493 were not eligible voters. Fortunately, the outcome of the movement was unsuccessful as the required one-third mandate of the

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

electorate was not obtained. A significant point is that the EAC determined the validity of the signatures and not a court, thus reducing delay, expense and confusion. Another disadvantage of the present recall system has just been learned by this headquarters. In Ito village, Fukui, the entire assembly was recalled by a vote of 670 to 22 on 27 August 1948; on 21 December 1948, the date of the first by-election, only 8 of 16 seats were filled and not until 22 April 1949 were the remaining seats filled. Recommendations concerning revisions of the recall procedure were made in this headquarters' special report dated 28 July 1950, subject "Recall Provisions of the Local Autonomy Law."

4. Administration of Justice:

a. During height of campaigning for the House of Councillors more election law violations were reported in Toyama than in any other prefecture in the region. However, on 12 July 1950 only 23 serious cases had been indicated in the Toyama District Court; some minor cases had been sent to Summary Courts. Bribery and entertainment were most common violations. In Toyama, judges and procurators stated that crime is tending to be more of mob action type. Judges are still anxious to have a contempt of court law.

b. Kanazawa, Ishikawa, procurators point out that there is more inflammatory or subversive literature in that municipality than the rest of Hokuriku due to fact that Kanazawa is the biggest and most cosmopolitan city. They estimated that ten percent of the Kanazawa University student body was 'red' or 'pink'. Procurators said that whenever Imperial Ordinance 311 is involved that the Supreme Public Procurators Office is consulted.

c. At the end of July 1950 the status of all cases (except civil) were: (figures in parenthesis are for status on 30 June).

Nagoya High Court

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Decided</u>	<u>Unfinished</u>
Criminal	141 (195)	193 (315)	985 (1,036)
Economic	33 (26)	34 (49)	229 (230)
Others	11 (25)	16 (11)	77 (83)
Total	185 (246)	243 (375)	1,291 (1,349)

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Nagoya District Court

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Decided</u>	<u>Unfinished</u>
Criminal	614 (533)	494 (576)	1,350 (1,230)
Economic	303 (394)	260 (203)	413 (370)
Others	329 (119)	288 (327)	208 (167)
Total	1,246 (1,046)	1,042 (1,106)	1,971 (1,767)

Tsu District Court

Criminal	209 (225)	146 (158)	234 (181)
Economic	151 (92)	137 (91)	37 (23)
Others	155 (153)	174 (110)	66 (85)
Total	515 (470)	457 (359)	337 (289)

Gifu District Court

Criminal	201 (269)	216 (269)	872 (887)
Economic	260 (192)	287 (163)	466 (493)
Others	1,030 (760)	994 (757)	101 (111)
Total	1,491 (1,221)	1,497 (1,189)	1,339 (1,491)

Fukui District Court

Criminal	115 (111)	125 (129)	328 (338)
Economic	81 (62)	67 (63)	113 (99)
Others	145 (133)	147 (129)	48 (50)
Total	341 (306)	339 (321)	489 (487)

Ishikawa District Court

Criminal	103 (180)	172 (180)	199 (250)
Economic	63 (134)	74 (157)	96 (107)
Others	300 (258)	227 (224)	187 (114)
Total	466 (572)	473 (561)	482 (471)

Toyama District Court

Criminal	156 (106)	171 (130)	320 (335)
Economic	107 (51)	95 (57)	178 (156)
Others	250 (171)	221 (163)	88 (59)
Total	513 (328)	487 (350)	586 (550)

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

d. The procurators' statistical reports show an increase in the number of criminal and economic cases received during July.

<u>Procurators Office</u>	<u>Number of Criminal Cases received during</u>		<u>Number of Economic Control Cases received during</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Nagoya High.....	4,966	5,794	2,342	4,305
Nagoya District.....	2,618	3,203	812	1,497
Kanazawa	352	391	321	301
Fukui	369	361	328	1,301
Gifu	707	717	303	449
Tsu	597	755	312	418
Toyama	323	367	266	339

5. Administration of Prisons:

The number of prisoners detained in the region as of 31 July totaled 10,369, including 1,121 Koreans, an increase of 210 over the previous month. Following is the number of inmates confined in main prisons. It will be noted, prisons are over-crowded, excepting the Kasamatsu Prison and Aichi Reformatory, by an average of 407 prisoners in each prison.

<u>Prison</u>	<u>No. of Prisoners</u>	<u>Normal Capacity</u>
Nagoya	2,630	1,894
Mie	1,374	841
Gifu	1,226	832
Kasamatsu (female)	189	504
Fukui	448	308
Kanazawa	1,177	577
Toyama	647	466
Aichi Reformatory	236	383

Some prisoners are to be transferred from other localities despite the overcrowding here. A and B type (most tractable inmates) are slated to be moved in August into this region as follows: 100 from Nagasaki, 100 from Kobe, 50 from Hiroshima and 50 from Yamaguchi. In the near future 50 women will be transferred from Tochigi prefecture to the

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Kasamatsu Prison and 100 juvenile delinquents brought from Osaka. Wardens of male prisons have started plans to handle an influx of Communists, should be occasion arise.

6. By-Elections:

During July there were 30 by-elections in this region. Twelve mayors were elected, all being Independents, while 103 vacant seats in assemblies were filled with one Socialist, one Communist and 101 Independents. The Socialist was elected in the Yamanaka village assembly, Nukata-gun, Aichi, together with three Independent candidates, without voting. Vacancies were caused by two deaths and two were due to family difficulties. The Communist was elected in Kamioka-cho assembly, Yoshiki-gun, Gifu, a new town formed by amalgamation of Asobu village, Sodekawa village and Funazu town - one of the largest mining area in Japan. The three assemblies concerned considered that their small communities should be merged to solve better problems posed by the new tax system; therefore, the amalgamation was effected without much difficulty. The new Kamioka Town, with a population of 22,617, has a 34-seat assembly which is occupied by 29 Independents, one Communist, leaving four vacant seats. The successful Communist candidate, age 25, received the third highest number of votes in his electorate. The most publicized election in July was for the city assembly of Takefu, Fukui, held on the 30th. Results in the race for the 30 seats were as follows:

Candidates	46 Independents	1 Communists
Eligible voters	Male 10,253	Female 11,707
Actual voters	Male 9,486	Female 10,886
Percentage Voting	92.77	
Successful candidates	30 Independents	

The communist candidate, Fujimune MAKINO, (unsuccessful candidate in the house of councilors election) came in last with 105 votes. The former assembly members were dissolved by the mayor when they passed a non-confidence vote against the mayor. The newly elected assembly will give the mayor added strength.

7. Communist Activities:

Shigeharu MUKUNASHI, leader of the Japan Communist Party, Aichi Committee, filed libel suit with the Nagoya District Public Procuretors

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Office against R. MARUYAMA and one other person of the Tokai Branch of the Japan Electric Generating Company. The Communist charge that Maruyama and Okada gave the public a false impression that the Japan Communist Party aimed to interfere with the Occupation Forces, and that the party is a terroristic organization plotting revolution. The Communists further allege that on 15 June 1950 the accused distributed a fictitious document, i.e., the "Far East Cominform Instruction No. 147" for the purpose of causing the JCP to be dissolved in accordance with the Organization Control Order (Cabinet Order #64, dated 4 April 1949), and thus injured the reputation of the party. The alleged Instruction No. 147 contains the following articles:

- a. Interfere with the Occupation Forces Policy and bring about a loss in military value of military bases.
- b. Put importance on the destruction of important Japanese industries in order to strengthen Russian military power.
- c. Post active members in such places as electric generating plants, railway communications, mines, docks and marine installations.

Other articles exhort members to "organize the second front line in order to complete early revolution", to make communication systems better for use in emergency, to prepare false rumors, to carry out acts of violence. Police in the town of Gero, Gifu, (pop. 5,500), state that the Instruction had been distributed to a local Communist cell. This small community has an electric generating plant. Attention will be paid to further developments in this case.

8. Korean Subversive Activities:

a. It was noted that the Korean Liberation Assistance League (Chosenjin Kaiho Kyuenkai), having branches and cells in this region, became very active as the Korean war progressed. Handbills and posters critical of the United Nations' action and detrimental to the Occupation Forces have increased. During July there were officially reported to this headquarters 26 cases of violations of Imperial Ordinance 311, involving 55 persons who were arrested.

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Korean</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>No. of Persons Involved</u>
Aichi	8	19	3	22
Mie	14	9	3	14
Gifu	1	0	1	1
Ishikawa	2	0	15	15
Fukui	NONE.....
Toyama	1	2	1	3

b. On 17 July 1950, a Korean named Ki-shu Kyo (legal Japanese name Hideo YOSHIKAWA) of Seto city, Aichi, was arrested for posting anti-American posters in violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. On 19 July approximately 70 Koreans assembled before the Nagoya District Procurators Office. Three representatives of the group met with Procurator Kazuo KOHARA and demanded an explanation of the Ordinance. They asserted the posters were not intended to criticize the Occupation Forces. The procurator then explained Imperial Ordinance 311.

c. It was reported that the Takayama city branch of the Liberation League was instructed by its Gifu headquarters to collect ¥100,000 as donations for a war relief fund. The method of how the collections, if any, were to be made is not known at present.

d. On 21 July a meeting was held in Ueno city, Mie, to organize a "Japan-Korean Friendship Association." This meeting was arranged by Korean Communist members and attended by 17 prominent Japanese citizens of Ueno. The mayor of Ueno was invited but did not attend. Reportedly the meeting failed to achieve its purpose when the Ueno branch of the Korean Residents Union refused to participate despite the efforts of Mr. Inano, Chairman of the Ueno branch of the Socialist Party.

e. Zen Kan Titsu, a Korean Communist, and another Korean, Boku Ehi San, were arrested on 11 July in Toyama for alleged distribution of anti-occupation handbills. On the next day, about 20 persons, representing the Korean Liberation and Relief Association, Korean Women's Association, former Korean League and five Japanese Communists asked the chief of the Toyama National Rural Police for the release of the two arrested men. The Toyama Prefectural Public Safety Commission refused a permit to use the prefectural Labor Building to the Prefectural Democratic People's Front of Koreans Association. The

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Toyama prefectural government reported that the public safety commission also refused the same association a permit to stage a street demonstration, "in accordance with General Willoughby's letter dated 17 June." Fifteen Koreans met on 15 July in the prefectural headquarters of the Liberation and Relief Association and discussed collections of signatures for the release of the two arrested men as well as to carry out a "martyrs" relief fund campaign. After the meeting they visited the Procurator's Office and the prison to petition for the release, and then dispersed without incident. A group of Koreans gathered at the Toyama Procurator's Office at 1000 hours, 17 July 1950, to protest the arrests; they disbanded at 1940 hours the same day without incident.

f. Fortunately, there is also some evidence of groups favorable to the cause of South Korea. Mr. An Ko So, Chairman of the Youth Association of the Republic of Korea, visited Nagoya on 28 July and attended a conference sponsored by the Korean Residents Union of Aichi prefecture. Approximately 200 Mindan member attended. He left for Mie on the 29th where he spoke with 20 Mindan members. No interference by North Koreans was observed at either places.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1950

Author: Dr. Jaime Benavides, R.P.H.O.

1. General Administration.

A. Resume of Civil Affairs Field Trips

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Pref.	Did Pref. PHD Repr. Accompany?	Purpose
Preventive Medicine	15	Aichi Gifu Mie Fukui Ishikawa Toyama	Yes	Visit to Shinogima Island (Aichi Pref.), where tra- choma incidence is high. Ei-Hatsu 340 (22 Apr. 50) was discussed. Discussion on dysentery, Jap B Ence- phalitis and other C.D's. control.
T.B. & V.D. Control	8	Aichi Gifu Toyama Ishikawa Fukui	Yes	Discussion of contact tracing and other V.D. problems. T.B. Sana- toria problem in obtain- ing streptomycin.
Sanatoriums & Hospital Inspection	7	Gifu Toyama Mie	Yes	Survey.
Medical Affairs	3	Aichi Gifu Mie	Yes	Discussion on building plans and Tokyo Building Committee."
Health Center	22	Aichi Gifu Ishikawa Toyama Mie	Yes	Inspection of health centers.

ANNEX B-1

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BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Pref.	Did Pref. PHD Repr. Accompany?	Purpose
Health Education and Information	1	Aichi	Yes	Inauguration of model health education informa- tion program in Nakamura Health Center.
<u>Sanitary Affairs</u>				
Environmental Sanitation (In conj. with R.P.H.O.)	3	Aichi Gifu Mie	Yes	Inspection and evalua- tion of activities conducted by health center env. inspectors. Conference on waste disposal.
Water Supply (in conj. with R.P.H.O.)	2	Aichi Gifu	Yes	Discussion on chlorination and construction problem
Insect & Rodent Control (in conj. with R. SE, Kinki C.A.R.)	1	Aichi Gifu Mie	Yes	Discussion on sanitary team activities insecti- cide problems, and mosquito control.
<u>Veterinary Affairs</u>	8	Mie Aichi Toyama Ishikawa	Yes	Conference on food sanitation and rabies control.
	6	Mie Aichi	Yes	Surveillance of food establishments.
	5	Mie Aichi Toyama Ishikawa Fukui	Livestock officials	Conference on animal disease control.
	2	Aichi Ishikawa	Yes	Conference on dysentery control (in conj. with R.P.H.O.)

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Activity	No. Conf. or Visits	Pref.	Did Pref. PHD Repr. Accompany?	Purpose
<u>Nursing Affairs</u>	21	Aichi Mie Gifu	Yes	Nursing school inspections, clinical public health nursing, and midwifery development.

B. General administration of public health activities, plans, programs and progress measurement.

(1) Ishikawa Prefecture is subsidizing medical students in order to enroll them for public health work after graduation.

The prefecture pays the students ¥3,000 a month for any period desired during their medical training. After graduation, they are required to work as public health officers for a period equal to the number of months they were subsidized.

(2) National sanatoria are accepting only a portion of the streptomycin allocated. Under the present system only a few patients are financially able to pay cash for the drug and wait several weeks for reimbursement from health insurance.

(3) 10 x 12 films are still being largely used for chest x-rays. Cost is given as one of the reasons for not using larger films, but it seems to be rather a case of the doctors' indifference. The larger films cost only ¥1.00 more per dozen.

2. Preventive Medicine

A. Status of immunizations under National Immunization Law

Disease	Pref.	Date season program begun	No. Imm. This Pd.	Cumulative Number	Est. balance yet to do
Typhoid	Aichi	May, 1950	219,803	278,996	2,509,260
Para-typhoid	Mie	May, 1950	195,095	264,183	805,317
	Fukui	May, 1950	6,867	24,141	417,082

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Pref.</u>	<u>Date season program begun</u>	<u>No. Imm. This Pd.</u>	<u>Cumulative Number</u>	<u>Est. balance yet to do</u>
Para- typhoid	Gifu	April 1950	184,131	209,224	898,776
	Toyama	April 1950	37,900	57,900	458,100
	Ishikawa	May, 1950	88,323	88,323	501,177
Diphth- eria	Aichi	March 1950	17,994	50,680	157,696
	Mie	Feb. 1950	6,299	26,273	86,727
	Fukui	March 1950	3,863	10,592	39,299
	Gifu	March 1950	6,926	10,648	115,352
	Toyama	March 1950	5,500	27,500	82,500
	Ishikawa	March 1950	7,264	10,064	19,136

B. Significant local or general outbreak of disease

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Principal Areas</u>	<u>Incidence</u>
Bacillary Dysentery	776	Aichi	Increasing
	274	Gifu	"
	154	Mie	"
	163	Toyama	"
	189	Ishikawa*	"
	15	Fukui	No change
Total	1571		

* Of these 189 cases, 144 were reported from Kanazawa City.

Jap B Encephalitis	4	Aichi	Increasing
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C. General remarks about control measures, incidence, reporting,
and problems.

(1) Trachoma - Homosol (5% Sulfa-ointment) treatment of trachoma patients is proving very successful. Some incomplete statistics show 58.34% of those early cases treated as having been cured.

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ANNEX B-1

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

(2) Dysentery and Jap B Encephalitis

- a. Among measures instituted for the prevention of dysentery, Jap B Encephalitis, etc., sanitation teams which were on temporary duty are gradually being given permanent jobs.
- b. Short courses on food sanitation are being given to cooks working in hotels and restaurants.
- c. In Aichi Prefecture, 15 C.D. Prevention Teams were organized to function during epidemic seasons. These teams are assigned to assist health center teams wherever an outbreak of contagious disease occurs.
- d. Medical associations have been asked to cooperate in preventive drives by having their members comply with the "Infectious Disease Prevention Law."

(3) Other

- a. Stool tests for intestinal parasites of 5,950 persons in Gifu showed 59.9% positive. Treatment was instituted.
- b. In Aichi and Ishikawa Prefectures, 362,958 school children and 10,100 adults were examined for head lice. 62% were found infested. DDT was used.

3. Tuberculosis

<u>Pref.</u>	<u>New Cases This Pd.</u>	<u>Total Cases Remaining</u>	<u>Hospitalization In Hosp. Awaiting Adm.</u>	<u>#PHN Home Visits</u>	
Aichi	1,924	9,410	2,019	184	2,191
Gifu	682	9,931	1,566	47	948
Mie	748	3,982	1,424	111	1,008
Fukui	531	7,888	783	32	611
Ishikawa	714	2,093*	1,570	0**	875
Toyama	1,129	10,309	2,135	20	1,588

5
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ANNEX B-1

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

* Total of reported cases from 1 Jan. 1950

** This prefecture had 1,614 TB beds in 1949 against 1,335 TB deaths.
This equals approximately 1.18 beds per death.

Of 11,939 chest x-rays taken in Gifu, 5.1% were positive.

4. Venereal Disease for Region

<u>G.C.</u>	<u>Early Syphilis</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>No. Contacts Traced</u>	<u>Drugs Adequate?</u>
1,396	595	283	912	Yes

8. Medical Care

In Aichi, 363 clinics were investigated. 243 were classified "A", and 120 were classified "B". These classifications are based on proximity to a general hospital, demand for a clinic, and whether or not the clinic is being, or has been, modernized.

The R.P.H.O. visited 8 hospitals caring for dysentery cases in Ishikawa and Aichi Prefectures. Conditions were found satisfactory. Hospital directors and staff physicians are well aware of the prophylactic measures necessary for these cases.

9. Maternal and Child Health

Physical examinations of babies are being carried out in cities, towns and villages having a high infant mortality rate.

Attendance of health classes for mothers is increasing each month.

10. Public Health employee training

No. attending school full time 27

13. Veterinary Affairs

A. Food - Report for June, 1950

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Kgms Inspected</u>	<u>Kgs rejected</u>
Aichi	31,675	462
Gifu	212	13

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Kgms Inspected</u>	<u>Kgs rejected</u>
Mie	457,931	25
Fukui	403,469	0
Ishikawa	26,727	10
Toyama	73,087	0
Totals	993,101	510

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u># of Establishments</u>	<u># of Inspections</u>	<u># Found Unsatisfactory</u>
Aichi	85,648	10,981	359
Gifu	21,640	5,255	213
Mie	18,371	6,594	375
Fukui	8,592	2,580	49
Ishikawa	13,542	2,795	51
Toyama	14,151	2,115	68
Totals	161,944	30,320	1,115

B. Food Inspection and Facilities for Distribution.

No prefectural standards have yet been established under the enforcement regulations of the Food Sanitation Law. Prefectural officials explain the delay is due to the Welfare Ministry making several subsequent revisions in the regulations. Slight improvement in food establishment construction was made during the month, but some officials are hesitant to enforce the regulations because they fear economic and political repercussions. No delegation of enforcement authority has been made to health center directors.

C. Rabies Control - 1 Jan to 30 June, 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u># of dogs est.</u>	<u># of dogs reg.</u>	<u># dogs vaccinated</u>	<u>Stray dogs destroyed</u>
Aichi	57,000	45,485	35,762	1,581
Gifu	17,000	15,000	13,467	224
Mie	16,000	13,417	9,025	72
Fukui	3,250	2,950	2,071	90
Ishikawa	2,295	1,300	1,089	75
Toyama	3,756	3,000	2,415	88
	99,301	81,152	63,829	2,130

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Rabies prevention laws were passed in Toyama and Ishikawa. No provision made is for compulsory prefectural registration of dogs. This will greatly facilitate the identification and elimination of stray dogs.

D. Animal Disease Control - 1 Jan to 30 June, 1950

1. Testing Programs

<u>Diseases</u>	<u># tested</u>	<u># positive</u>	<u># Suspicious</u>
Cattle T.B.	7,194	69	125
Cattle Brucellosis	974	11	1
Cattle Trichomoniasis	1,287	0	0
Equine Inf. Anemia	937	44	3
Fowl Pullorum	196,752	15,897	0

A survey was made of the payment of indemnities to owners of cattle slaughtered following positive reaction to the tuberculin test. The last payment was made by national government in March 1950 for cattle slaughtered during the 1949 fiscal year, including cattle slaughtered before February 20, 1950. Since the last payment until June 30, thirty-nine head of cattle have been slaughtered in the region without indemnity payments. Prefectural livestock officials anticipate no payment from the national government until the end of the fiscal 1950. The Agricultural and Forestry Ministry sent a letter on 29 June to governors of all prefectures asking that prefectural budget be provided for immediate payment of indemnities, and that the national government would subsequently reimburse the prefecture. Some prefectures are hesitant to do this, due to tying up funds and no payment of interest on the investment. At the regional Veterinarians' Conference, 26-28 June, it was stated that indemnity payments were made immediately upon receipt of slaughtering certificate from the prefecture. This survey indicates that this is not the case. Of course, the farmers need the indemnity to buy replacements, but it does not appear fair to request prefectures to provide a budget for a national subsidy.

E. Outbreak of Infectious Disease.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Onset</u>	<u># Affected</u>
Toyama	Equine Encephalitis	1 July	1
Gifu	" "	5 July	1
Mie	" "	24 July	1
Toyama	" "	30 July	1
Fukui	Swine erysipelas	26 July	2

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

F. Other.

The Veterinary Affairs section of the Mie Public Health Department absorbed the General Food Sanitation Division of the Environmental Sanitation Section. The new section is called the Food Sanitation Section, and Dr. Shoji, veterinarian, is chief of section.

A meeting of public health veterinarians from Tokai-Hokuriku and Kinki regions was held in Mie Prefecture July 15 and 16. Problems of food sanitation and rabies control were discussed.

14. Sanitary Engineering.

A. Environmental Sanitation.

Environmental inspectors have begun grading of hotels, barber shops, public baths, etc. However, the grading system is quite cumbersome and awkward, and not understood by a large percentage of the public. In some prefectures, six different grades are given. There is need for fewer grades and more publicity as to their meaning.

Local officials are desirous of having national legislation for the enforcement of environmental sanitation. If complete coverage cannot be secured, special laws on items such as waste disposal and insect and rodent control would be helpful.

In some communities, sanitary teams are doing garbage collection. Local officials often do not understand the duties of sanitary teams.

B. Insect and Rodent Control.

In urban areas, night soil storage tanks and improperly constructed benjos are the main breeding places of flies. In some cases, insecticides are wasted by application to such places. In order to improve these conditions, close coordination of prefectural and municipal health, construction and traffic departments was recommended.

C. Water Supply.

Many rural communities are constructing simplified water supply systems. Chlorine is seldom applied to these systems, since it is believed by officials that the water is free from pollution. Not enough

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

water testing is being done by the health center laboratories even when they possess sufficient personnel and equipment. The public health authorities were given proper advice on this matter.

15. Nursing Affairs

A. There has been no change in the classification of schools of nursing. Examination of 8 schools started 22 July in this region and will be completed the early part of August. Thirteen schools will be inspected. One school cancelled its application and one failed to submit an application early enough to be inspected at this time.

B. "In-service" Training

1. The fourth regional course for clinical nurses opened 20 July at the Red Cross Hospital in Nagoya City with fifty-six students enrolled. Because of the national examination, enthusiasm for this course was never greater than at the present time and several applicants had to be turned down.

2. The five-month public health nursing course opened in July in Gifu and Toyama Prefectures.

3. All prefectures are conducting extensive courses for clinical nurses in preparation for the national examination.

C. Health Center Nursing.

1. Eleven of the twenty-one health center chief nurses in Aichi Prefecture were appointed as public officials in July.

2. Home visits increased considerably with the advent of summer. But another factor has been a stimulus; many health centers have revised their system of files so that urgent cases receive more prompt attention, and other cases are visited at more frequent intervals than was previously done.

D. Hospital Nursing

1. Hospital management is slow in developing modern nursing service. Lack of understanding can no longer be given as a reason for the slow progress particularly in those hospitals which have the new nursing schools. There are notable exceptions, of course, in those institutions which are fortunate in having a progressive director and

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

cooperative administrator. Investigations conducted in this region in
to reveal the existence of any hospital associations devoted to reorganiza-
tion along modern lines, which, of course, would include nursing
service. Chief nurses' meetings are conducted in several prefectures,
and while these are highly commendable, they cannot hope to achieve the
results that might be envisaged by an association.

2. In an effort to dispense with cooking of extra rations the
Nagoya National Hospital has arranged for the services of a concessionaire.
The hospital has a daily budget of 100 yen per patient for food which is
insufficient to supply extra rations. When this system is functioning
smoothly nursing service should improve.

3. Three hospitals in Toyama Prefecture have adopted the three-
shift system for nurses.

16. Public Health Information and Education programs.

A. Information directed at the general public.

<u>Pref.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Posters</u> <u>Pamphlets</u> <u>Leaflets</u>	<u>Newspaper</u> <u>Articles</u>	<u>Radio</u>	<u>Lectures</u>	<u>Movies</u>
Aichi	T. B.	103,000	20			36
"	Dental hygiene	21,000				
Ishikawa	Insect & rodent control	3,850				
"	Dysentery	3,200		3		
"	Sanitation				35	35
"	Jap B Enceph.				50	

B. Education

(1) School Health programs - Lectures on hygiene were given
to school health nurses.

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Lectures on T. B. were given to students of primary, junior and senior high schools.

(2) A three day in-training course on environmental sanitation for assistant sanitary inspectors was held in Mie.

17. Items most needed to further the public health program

A. Ask Minister of Public Health and Welfare, and Minister of Education, to cooperate in a survey designed to reveal the extent of T.B. among teachers in the public schools.

If this survey reveals the cases of T. B. to be as high as constant reports indicate, it is recommended that more facilities for hospitalization and treatment be provided, in order to remove these teachers from the school system, where they constitute a serious menace to health.

B. More personnel, and better equipment are needed in health centers.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1950

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: William H. James, DAC

1. Public Assistance:

a. Public Assistance figures increased by a total of 3,330 persons drawing outdoor assistance, and 252 in institutions, June over May. All prefectures showed minor increases in public assistance at home with Aichi having the largest increase. Cost of indoor and outdoor programs increased proportionally, except in Gifu and Ishikawa where costs were reported lower, despite increases in number of persons being aided. A total of 206,913 persons are being aided in their homes in Tokai-Hokuriku Region, and 9,573 persons are receiving assistance in institutions. ¥133,810,246 was spent in June on home programs, and ¥26,323,930 in institutions.

b. It was recently discovered, thru the Japanese welfare section, that the 12th revision of the D.L.S.L. grants has been received and is generally being used, retroactive to 1 May 1950. In this revision the "standard amount of livelihood aid grant" remains exactly the same as in the 11th revision. "House rent" has been pulled out of the amount allowed according to family size, and set up in a separate section in the ridiculous amount of ¥35 to ¥70 per family per month. Maternity Aid, and Funeral Aid have been increased, and this increase represents the only actual change in the amount a family may draw. With prices of essential commodities fluctuating, and generally on the increase, some general upward revision of the overall budget will be necessary in the near future.

There has been a marked increase in the number of vagrants arriving in Nagoya city. The average number living in vagrant shelters increased from 400 to 600 during July. Such persons are generally adult men and few families who seek a living from trash collections, begging, and minor black market activities. Most are light work cases. Reasons for influx is said to be increased difficulty for such persons to manage in smaller communities and the general feeling that conditions are improving in larger cities. So far the principle problem posed by this increase has been to the local city Public Health Authorities who are hard pressed to keep abreast of inspections and necessary health measures including inoculations. If the trend

ANNEX B-2

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

continues however, it will seriously tax the city facilities for vagrant care and the city officials have expressed concern.

An analysis of the unemployment survey completed in July, covering the months of March, April and May, and noted in the June monthly activities report, is being submitted in a special report.

2. Child Welfare:

The following reviews were made in July:

Wajima machi	Ishikawa ken
Kanazawa shi	Ishikawa ken
Fugushi gun	Ishikawa ken
Shino jima	Aichi ken

In Kanazawa the child welfare section is interested chiefly with day nursery placement - over 100 pre-school children were placed within the past month. Of the total now enrolled only 50% are from homes of working mothers, while less than 50% are paying full tuition. Much time, effort and money is being expended on these nurseries while little is spent on the school child particularly the teen age group in which the delinquent and pre-delinquent child is found. It is possible that some welfare work is done in this group - however there are no records kept by the jido-iin or at least inadequate records by which one may judge their activity. A plan was worked out with the prefecture and city officials whereby cases handled by the volunteer worker will be reported - the total number carried - new cases and closed cases reported separately.

Some group activities are under way such as school district conferences for prevention of delinquency, and school clubs for the children. Over 400 of these have been organized in Junior and Senior High School areas. These are supposed to be self-governing groups for the promotion of athletic and cultural activities in a "democratic" manner.

The child welfare council has been revised and considerable activity has been noticed. Some measures are being taken to clean up unfavorable environment in and about the city. Eight, foster home applications were approved within the past month. This is another program which has been sorely neglected in the past few months. The chief of the prefecture child welfare section was newly appointed around the first of the year. He was slow in learning the procedures and policies of the organization and to understand thoroughly the possibilities of the child welfare program. Now he appears to be sincerely interested and has become an active figure in the program.

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Wajima machi presents an unusual problem in that a large portion of the population moves to a remote island for six months for fishing. Both mothers and fathers participate in this project thus leaving the children to fend for themselves. Both education and welfare sections are concerned with this problem. Although this method of livelihood has been going on for over 300 years suddenly the officials are much perturbed about the neglected children. The child welfare chief promised to make a personal survey of this situation and initiate some remedial measures.

The other offices visited presented no particular problems and no startling deficiencies.

3. Institutional Program:

A survey was made of several institutions in Aichi prefecture within the past month. The Civil Affairs officer accompanied the ken officials who actually conducted the inspection. It was quite apparent that the officials were not acquainted with the superintendents of the institutions. The officers were not well organized in their methods of inspection and they were not well informed as to standards to be maintained. One of the officers made a very thorough check of the account books concerning the LARA and UNICEF goods and took a physical inventory of the materials on hand. But the account book concerned with the public funds was not examined.

The home for feeble minded children was inspected. The physical set up is poor, however a new building is under construction and it will only be a matter of days before it can be occupied. The children themselves were in very poor condition; dirty, ragged and ill-kept. One child had been placed in this home only the night before - had not had a physical examination and had not been isolated before being placed with the other children. She had a serious eye condition and skin condition which may or may not have been infectious. Since there is a large hospital adjacent to the institution there was no reason for the neglect of the child. The training program left much to be desired. The emphasis is on amusing the children instead of training them to help themselves to the best of their ability. The standards to be maintained and the training program was discussed at length with the superintendent and the ken officials. At one infant home which was inspected, the care appeared to be adequate, but the diet kitchen was not as clean as it should be. However the food was carefully handled and well served. The diet book was examined and found to be adequate; height and weight charts are kept.

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

There is a question as to the staff and its salary. The manager is drawing full time salary although he is employed full time by a government agency. His daughter, a doctor, who is employed in a near-by hospital (eight hours daily) also draws a full time salary from the institution by claiming to furnish medical care for the infants. The wife gives her full attention (Gratis) to the home and supervises the nurses. The son who claims to be a pharmacist compiles prescriptions for the doctor and also serves as an accountant. He receives a full time salary. Free quarters are supplied the family on the second floor of the institution. It would seem that this is a very profitable set up for this family. Public funds in the amount of ¥117,028 monthly are paid for the care of the children. ¥200,000 from the managing association and ¥400,000 from Community Chest is allotted. A donation of 30 pounds of powdered milk is provided by the local dependents club. It was suggested that a more complete check up be made on the financial operation of this institution.

It was recommended that a definite plan of institution inspection be formulated on the ken level and a trained team be selected for this work. Since the appropriation for children's institutions may undergo a change in the next budget it seems advisable to audit the expenditures of these installations with care and insist that economical measures be adopted by the managing officials.

In all, the following institutions were inspected;

Komagata-Ryo	Home for orphans
Yagoto Shonen-Ryo	Home for feeble minded.
Kosei-kai Kan	Boshi Ryo
Kosei kai Jusanjo	Work shop
Shuzenkai	Infant home

Fukui city, possibly as a result of the earthquake in 1948, has practically all private agencies occupying space in government buildings. They have thought about building a community hall equipped to house such agencies, but funds have been a problem. They are launched on an extensive program to increase the number of day nurseries and mother and child homes in the city.

4. Administrative Organization:

a. Generally, throughout the Region, excepting Nagoya city and Kanazawa city, the implementation of Hatsu-Sha No. 72 has reached the following level. Applications may be made to the city office and an interviewing office has been set up to receive applicants. Still an estimated 80% of all applications are taken by minsei-in. The first

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Home visit is made by a paid official, usually in company with minsei-iin. In most areas the final decision on eligibility is made by minsei-iin at district minsei-iin meetings and the mayor follows their recommendations. There are still only a very few rejections reported, even in cities operating more or less completely under Hatsu-Sha No. 72. Almost all follow up, or routine home visits are made by minsei-iin. In rural areas where case loads in individual communities are too low to warrant the employment of a full time paid official unless several communities join together to do so, this system, dominated by minsei-iin, will prevail until a national redistricting takes place and administrative units are set up independent of town and village. This Region is experimenting with demonstration rural districts where several communities join to set up an office and employ one or more full time paid officials, under gun management. However, the program is too new to report on as yet.

b. In Nagoya city some progress has been made in complying with Hatsu-Sha No. 72. All applications are taken at city offices and all first, and follow up, home visits are made by paid officials. Eligibility decisions are made by paid officials without waiting for minsei-iin concurrence. A standard of 70 cases per worker has been set in Nagoya. However, weakness in the large city programs are, applicants are turned away, or convinced they are not eligible at point of first interview so that practically no one who fills out an application is found ineligible; minsei-iin and neighbors are visited before the visitor sees the applicant (This was recently ordered changed by city instructions to all district offices, and now visitors are required to see the applicant first and make collateral visits after); ward, or Ku chiefs are still responsible for welfare (as well as all other government functions) within their wards and the Ku welfare chief is responsible to the ward chief whose interest in the welfare of the people may be dictated by political expediency; paid officials are not trained in basic concepts of social work and are subject to numerous pressures from minsei-iin and politicians in the city organization.

c. The plan of work for Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, welfare staff has been to concentrate on assisting the large cities to develop as far as possible in compliance with Hatsu-Sha No. 72. The next step is to assist in extending reorganization to lesser cities of which there are 26 in the region, using the two big cities as models. At the same time some experimenting is going on with models set up in rural areas. Actually a program is underway, with meetings with officials of lesser cities scheduled, and in the mean time training of officials thru reviews and in service training schedules continues at all levels, as time permits.

d. A program has been launched to separate welfare functions from ward control in Nagoya, and has met instant obstruction from city

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BASIC: ANNEX B-2 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

officials. However, a visit to Osaka is scheduled with city welfare chief and Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region personnel going together to observe the program there and consider its application in Nagoya.

e. An administrative review was conducted in Shirakawa Village, Ohno District Gifu Prefecture, to determine how a welfare program has operated in a formerly extremely feudalistic community handicapped by problems of inaccessibility, severe winters, and small communities scattered in a large geographical area with primitive transportation facilities. Even with these difficulties, written prefectural instructions had been followed. The study indicated that it is practical and advisable for applications to be made at the village office and for responsibility to be placed upon the paid official.

f. At their request the activities in the Fukui City office, Fukui Prefecture, were again reviewed to observe the changes which they had made. The chief innovations consisted of the acceptance of applications at the city office, the establishment of a private interviewing room, an interviewer, comfortable chairs for those awaiting interviews, and field workers who investigated applications and conducted home visits. The director commented that, since he had become accustomed to this system, he did not know how he managed without it. Problems confronting him were:

(1) To secure funds for the employment of social welfare secretaries. He had drawn up a proposal to be submitted to the city assembly.

(2) To find suitable work for the minsei-iin. They had cooperated well with his program and had turned their attention to more concentrated child welfare work. Since minsei-iin are established by law, he felt responsible for finding new areas of work for them. As badly as he needed staff, he kept five workers of low classification assigned to full time employment with the minsei-iin to pacify them.

(3) To modernize the forms. Since the Welfare Ministry had announced that they were going to issue forms, he hesitated to go to the expense of printing others now. Welfare section required more than twice the supplies used by other sections and received half the amount of budget they required for this purpose.

g. The new Daily Life Security Law was discussed in Shokawa Village, Ohno District, Gifu Prefecture, with prefectural, district, and village officials participating.

h. Transfer of personnel continues to be a problem. In Fukui Prefecture the man who attended the inservice training courses in Tokyo and

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

In Nagaoka Town, Shizuoka Prefecture, was suddenly transferred to the fisheries section. An official who had experience in the Welfare Ministry and great interest in the welfare program was transferred, against his will, to education section. One welfare position is still vacant while the other was filled by a man from a district office tax section.

i. Nagoya City, in planning inservice training, is awaiting Ministry instructions as to paragraph 4, article 4, in Sha No. 49, Welfare Ministry issued 23 June 1950, subject: Enforcement of the Law for Establishment of the Social Welfare Secretary. It is their desire that in conducting training they will help staff to qualify as social welfare secretaries. In the meantime they are planning a tentative course.

j. Attitudes toward their function expressed by prefectural officials vary from that of one who would like to supervise districts which conduct a welfare program by establishing their workers in an area permanently or on a scheduled basis in accordance with the size of the case load, to that of one who stated that he considered his job to be that of transferring Ministry regulations to local areas without setting standards or methods of operation.

b. Social Insurance:

a. A large number of employers employing five or more persons are not covered by Health Insurance as provided by the Health Insurance Law (Article No. 13-1). In cities, Health Insurance could be broadened to cover all small enterprises falling under the law, and persons who do not fall under the Health Insurance Law could be covered by the National Health Insurance Law. This would increase the number of persons insured under Health Insurance and bring the possible figures of persons falling under National Health Insurance to a minimum. The minimum number of persons falling under National Health Insurance in the cities would still be larger than the number of persons falling under the National Health Insurance Associations in rural areas. This would tend to increase the possibility of activating city National Health Insurance Associations.

In towns and villages the direct opposite is found to be the case. National Health Insurance could be broadened to cover more people and small government managed Health Insurance units could be discouraged at the present time. The broader the National Health Insurance coverage, the more possibility of successful operation. Towns and villages near an industrial center are having difficulty in reactivating and continuing the operation of the associations. Some few of the towns and villages near cities have made it mandatory for all the citizens to be covered

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

under National Health Insurance even if the families are covered under Health Insurance. In this manner the insured receive 100% of the cost for medical care, but wage earners are incapable of meeting the contribution rate for National Health Insurance and numbers of insured believe that being covered by one form of social insurance is sufficient.

b. Health Insurance:

Allied Forces Employees' Health Insurance Society, Aichi Branch, is three months' delinquent in payments in the amount of 2,288,141 yen to the Medical Fee Payment Fund Office. This is difficult to understand because 245,554,406 yen was carried over at the main office in Tokyo from the fiscal year 1949. This should be sufficient to bring the payments of medical bills up to date.

Monthly contributions for indigenous employees collected in Aichi prefecture, is 880,000 yen and approximately 1,200,000 yen is the monthly benefit that must be paid. It has been found that there are 35 tuberculosis patients, with an average cost of 10,000 yen per case per month for medical aid, in Aichi Prefecture. This is the reason the contribution rate will never meet the medical cost. It is advisable that the main office of the Allied Forces Employees' Health Insurance Society in Tokyo should look into the present condition and try to remedy this financial condition for the betterment of the Health Insurance Society of the indigenous personnel.

c. Reports from the prefectures in this region show that 67.2% of the population are covered by some form of social insurance. It is believed this figure is incorrect and a more realistic figure would be between 55% to 60% of the total population.

d. A special report on numbers of medical facilities available under social insurance, and social insurance coverage will be submitted in the near future. This report will give a more accurate figure on the extent of social insurance coverage.

6. Disaster Relief:

Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region has completed the unit disaster plan with specific assignments for each Civil Affairs section in case of disaster. Welfare is now engaged in work with the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Planning board, to activate this organization and give surveillance to

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

their program. Lists of foreign nationals are also being compiled by
prefectural liaison offices, and plans for their care in time of disaster
is being coordinated by Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region welfare section.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKUFIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1950

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Prepared by: C. M. GEORGE, Economics Officer

FIELD TRIPS

During July a total of 126 man/days were spent by DAC personnel of this section in field work apportioned among the six prefectures of this region as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Man/Days</u>
Aichi	44
Gifu	15
Mie	20
Ishikawa	14
Toyama	15
Fukui	18
	<hr/> 126

CONFERENCES

Natural Resources personnel attended three crop collection conferences, five land reform conferences, two forestry conferences, two mining conferences, one 4-H conference, and inspected four agricultural cooperatives, 13 fisheries cooperatives, and two forestry associations.

Commerce and Industry personnel attended one inter-regional coordination conference with economic enforcement agencies, four regional and eight prefectural Economic Bureau and Economic Investigation Agency conferences, as well as meetings in all six prefectures with counterpart Commerce and Industry officials and section chiefs on subjects covered by operational directives.

AGRICULTURE

1. Fertilizer Requirements

- a. No significant trends not previously reported were noted.

ANNEX D

Restricted

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There is no indication that farmers will not continue to be able to obtain adequate supplies of fertilizer following decontrol 1 August.

2. Agricultural Reform

a. Land Reform:

- (1) Little accomplishment was observable in the land consolidation program. In Aichi, seven additional pilot villages were selected to bring the total number to 23 for the prefecture. Training courses for local administrators of the program were instituted in Gifu and Fukui. Lectures and conferences were being held in Aichi, Fukui, and Ishikawa.

b. Cooperatives:

- (1) Chairmen of Agricultural Cooperative Associations in one gun of Fukui prefecture discussed the problem of amalgamation of the prefectural ACA federations and decided that they would oppose amalgamation under the present situation at the federation general meeting. They disapproved of what they termed the "rough and ready" policy of amalgamation, because, according to the law, properties of federations to be amalgamated would require revaluation which would require the additional investment of a total of ¥18 million by member associations. Another objection was that the "committee for planning of amalgamation" consisted of undemocratic members appointed by high officials of the federations. The chairmen decided to propose reorganization of this committee and election of new members.
- (2) A "children's ACA" was formed in a rural lower secondary school in Ishikawa prefecture, according to a local newspaper report. The investment per student was ¥10. The organization was patterned after adult associations with a credit department which took over the functions of the previous school bank, a purchasing department which purchases consignments of articles through the village ACA and sells school supplies and daily necessities, and a guidance department which "will hold travelling courses on agricultural techniques."

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- (3) The vice-chairman of the Ishikawa prefectural guidance federation carried a petition for continuance of the early delivery rice bonus to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, thereby displaying a rather loose interpretation concerning authorized functions of ACA and federations.
- (4) Three cooperatives, two in Fukui and one in Ishikawa, were visited by Natural Resources personnel of this section. These particular cooperatives were chosen because of their reportedly poor financial condition, to find what steps had been taken to re-organize them. The chief accountant of one association was unable to perform division and finally had to ask girl clerks to make computations for him.
- (5) Prefectural Nogiyokai liquidation was completed in Ishikawa. The final general meeting for the same purpose was held 29 July in Mie. No progress was shown in transfers of local Nogiyokai assets and the number of cases not yet completed totaled 17, two of which were still involved in court proceedings.
- (6) Few changes in the status of cooperatives' restricting withdrawals of deposits were reported. In Ishikawa, one of the cooperatives which had stopped withdrawals has resumed limited withdrawals, and two previously unreported ACAs began to limit withdrawals. In Gifu, two additional associations stopped withdrawals.
- (7) An investigation by this section into the ¥10 million indebtedness incurred by the Toyama Prefectural Culture and Welfare Federation of ACA disclosed that retirement allowances due retiring personnel accounted for approximately half of this amount. Such allowances were determined upon the basis of Labor Standard Bureau criteria and were computed to include former service with the Nogiyokai as well as with the ACA federation.

Restricted

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

- (8) Some prefectural officials believe that in view of the Korean incident, the Rural and Home Industry programs among other MAF programs will require reexamination and readjustment to meet changing conditions.

3. Extension Reorganizations:

a. A survey made in six prefectures revealed that extension agents are exerting great efforts to control rice blast (imochi byo). Its spread is being stopped and with favorable weather, a greater part of the affected areas may largely overcome the effects of the disease by harvest time. The survey indicated that those prefectures which have stressed the development of disease resistant varieties and have done the most to encourage their adoption by farmers are least affected. Fukui prefecture, where the present outbreak is severe, has done little research and experimentation on resistant varieties. Fukui's argument is that the gains of such research do not warrant the efforts and expenditures.

b. In compliance with MAF suggested quotas, the prefectures are hiring farm and home advisors on a temporary basis in some cases until assemblies approve permanent appointments in August.

c. The new home advisors are in need of orientation in the organization of home improvement clubs. An apparent conflict between MAF and Social Education policies with respect to organization procedures is being submitted as a special report.

4. Staple Food Crop Collection:

a. As of 31 July 1950, the regional accomplishment of the 1950 summer crop was 23.1%, as compared with 77.9% for the corresponding period last year. By prefectures, the percentage accomplishment as of 31 July in comparison with last year's results, and this year's plan, was as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950 Plan</u>	<u>1950 Results</u>
Aichi	80.4%	50%	20.6%
Gifu	56.1	14	33.2
Mie	84.4	27	18.3
Ishikawa	14.6	40	34.8
Toyama	96.6	50	26.6
Fukui	76.0	19	14.7

⁴
Restricted

ANNEX D

Restricted

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

b. The 1950 rice preplanting quota assignment is 99.7% to towns and villages and 99.5% to individual farmers. Three towns in Aichi and four in Toyama are still delinquent.

FISHERIES.

1. Field trips by the fisheries officer were made to Toyama, Mie, and Aichi prefectures. Five communities were visited. Inspections were made of fishery cooperative associations and port installations. On-the-spot checks were made of patch net and purse seine net fishing in the Mikawa Bay in Aichi prefecture.

2. Complaints of unfair tax assessments against the fishermen are being studied for a special report.

3. Supplies.

a. No new trends were observable in the matter of fishery supplies. Shortages of cotton thread continued to be reported from some quarters, while at the same time there was evidence in other quarters that all of the available supplies were not being purchased.

b. Fishery Cooperatives:

- (1) Himi Town (Toyama prefecture) inspected on 7 July, has a total of six FCA's. Two of the six are small associations of pole fishermen. The cooperatives in this town are having financial difficulties. There were no projects undertaken by the cooperatives nor facilities shared by the six different FCA's. Although the mayor, formerly a fixed net owner, and majority of the FCA officials are cognizant of the fact that it is desirable to consolidate and strengthen their associations through combined financial resources, they are unable to amalgamate because of political differences. The cooperatives are now in the process of organizing council (kyogikai) for the purpose of bettering liaison and understanding among themselves. This movement may assist in bringing about a sounder financial basis for operations.

Restricted

Restricted

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

4. Fishery Right Reform Program:

a. Number of candidates running for fishery adjustment committees as of 27 July are as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Sea Area</u>	<u>No. of Candidates</u>
Mie	Ise Bay West Sea Area	9
	Shima Watarai Sea Area	10
	Kumano Sea North Sea Area	8
Aichi	Ise Bay East Sea Area	0
	Mikawa Sea Area	5
	Atsumi Outer Sea Area	0
Toyama	No. 1 Sea Area	5
	No. 2 Sea Area	4
Ishikawa	Kaga Sea Area	6
	Sakaura Sea Area	8
	Michiura North Sea Area	7
Fukui	Hokuriku Sea Area	4
	Nanetsu Sea Area	4
	Wakasa Sea Area	0

At the present time, Mie is the only prefecture with more candidates than its authorized positions in all of its three sea areas. It is believed that the number of candidates will increase in all sea areas before the close of the candidates' notification date. A number of people who intend to run for election are still watching developments before officially announcing their intention to run. The Atsumi Outer Sea Area is an exception. Inasmuch as there are only six FCA's in this area, all engaged in beach-drag nets, they lack the interest in fishery adjustment committees since there are no competing groups.

5. Miscellaneous:

a. The patch net fishing in Mie and Aichi prefectures commenced operating on the Ise and Mikawa Bays for anchovy from 4 July 11 days earlier than the previous year. Thus far, the anchovy catch

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

has been very good. One net is averaging 1 thousand kan a day. Prices are reported to be only 40% of the former official prices.

b. A shortage of ice for fish preservation exists in Aichi prefecture which is reported to be due to the fact that as much surplus ice was not made during the winter and spring months because of the advanced electricity rates, and that more ice is currently being consumed for fish packing, especially since the decontrol.

FORESTRY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1. Forest Management Plan.

a. Although most prefectures intend using the Reforestation Law as a means to discourage forest owners from permitting cut-over softwood areas to reforest naturally with hardwoods, some prefectures report that they intend to wait until the Spring of 1951 before exercising the authority the law has given them.

b. Various methods are planned to be used in encouraging the forest owners to adhere to the management plans. One prefecture intends making it difficult for owners who have clearcut immature stands to get the reforestation subsidy. Another prefecture hopes to discourage excessive cutting by indicating to forest owners that in the event they do not adhere to the management plan, a forest road may be built in their areas, for which they may be required to bear a share of the expense. All prefectures, however, agree that with government-underwritten long-term, low-interest loans, the greatest degree of success of the management plan could be realized.

2. Forest Extension Service:

a. A request by the Aichi Prefecture Forestry section for ¥5,000 per month per agent for travelling expenses was rejected by the prefectural General Affairs section. Forestry section officials report that the prefectural budget control officials are assuming that since the national government has allocated only ¥1,300 per year for agents' travelling expenses, the objective of the central government must be to maintain the agents in offices. It is likely, therefore, that the prefectural budget will no more than match the

Restricted

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

national government's allocation, which will permit at most only ¥3,600 per agent per year for travelling. Gifu Prefectural Assembly granted ¥10,200 per agent per year which will permit each agent to utilize ¥1,000 per month for expenses. The prefectural forester estimated that this sum would permit agents to be in the field approximately 10 days per month. Forestry officials from each prefecture are unanimous in their agreement that for the work of the extension agent to be effectively carried on, each agent must be permitted to use between ¥4,000 and ¥5,000 per month for travelling expenses.

b. Most prefectural forestry sections are planning a practical course of instruction in the major fields of forestry to be presented to the village agents mainly through demonstration at a selected forest area. The prefectures, however, do not anticipate the actual functioning of the village agents before October.

3. Insect Control.

a. Aichi prefectural officials report that the reduction in the national government's subsidy for bark beetle control work may have a disastrous effect on the prefecture's pine forests. The present appropriations, it is contended, will permit extermination work only through September of this year, after which they will have to curtail the program.

MINING AND GEOLOGY.

1. General:

a. Fukui, Toyama, and Ishikawa prefectures have allocated prefectural funds which will be spent for geological surveys and prospecting of certain selected areas. Under the guidance of the Mining section of the Kanazawa Branch of the Nagoya International Trade and Industry Bureau and other interested persons, a geological survey group consisting principally of college professors of geology and mining, some mining company technicians, and some government officials has been formed. This group, which will donate its services, will be requested by individual prefectures to conduct surveys or prospecting at localities specified by the prefecture. All costs incident to a geological survey will be borne by the prefecture. The greater share of prospecting costs will be paid by the

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

prefecture, with the recipient of the benefit paying the remainder.
Ishikawa prefecture has scheduled three priority projects:

- (1) A geological survey of the Hakusan area where copper, lead and zinc ores may exist; (2) a geological survey of the Teidori area where the existence of coal is possible; and (3) boring operations at the Ogoya Mine for the purpose of the determination of suspected deposits of chalcopyrite ores. For these three projects a sum of ¥1,300,000 has been appropriated. Toyama prefecture likewise has provided ¥200,000 to be used in prospecting for natural gas, lignite, and graphite, and for a geological survey in the Kurobe area where the existence of lead, zinc, and molybdenum is suspected.

b. Efforts are being made at the present time to encourage Gifu, Mie, and Aichi prefectures to follow the lead of the Hokuriku prefectures in appropriating funds to be used for geological surveys and prospecting. Some success has been noted in Aichi prefecture which has allocated ¥750,000 for development work in clay mining enterprises, but Mie, and especially Gifu, seem reluctant to adopt such a program. The failure of Gifu prefecture to provide funds for the advancement of the mining industry is regrettable since that prefecture is the most highly mineralized area, and offers more promise for worthwhile results accruing from survey work than any of the other prefectures in this region.

2. Mine Safety:

a. Three serious accidents attributable to violations of the Mine Safety Laws were reported by the Mine Safety section. In every instance, miners were reported to have fallen down vertical shafts, two miners being killed in lignite mines and one miner being seriously injured at the Kamioka Mine. The Mine Safety section merely warned the lignite mine owners that the deaths occurred because the mines were operating in violation of the Coal Mine Safety Regulations, and urged the mine operators to take measures to remedy the discrepancies. Similarly, the Kamioka mine was merely warned that it was violating the Metal Mine Regulations. It is significant that the Mine Safety section has, in no instance to date, done more than warn offenders and request they correct deficient conditions.

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

b. Mine Safety Week was conscientiously observed in the major mining industries and to a lesser extent in the many small scale mining enterprises. The Mine Safety section notified each mine of Mine Safety Week by letter, and requested the individual mine to make its own plans for the observance of a mine safety program for that week. The Ogoya mine, for example, designated each day for the observance of a special aspect of the safety program, such as "Inspection of Machinery and Equipment Day," "Accident Prevention Day," and "Fire Prevention Day." Colorful pillars bearing the green cross and safety slogans were constructed in several conspicuous locations, and a safety program was participated in by management and labor during one day of the week.

c. The Mine Safety section commencing 1 August, plans to require mine safety inspectors to call all miners and mill laborers together at each mine inspected and deliver a lecture on mine safety and the methods through which that particular mine could be made safer. Officials are in the hope that this step will stimulate safety consciousness among miners to a greater degree than that which now exists.

d. In anticipation of the typhoon and flood season, the Mine Safety section is negotiating with the electric power distribution companies to provide power during the entire danger period when it is possible that mines will be flooded.

3. Mine Rehabilitation:

a. Both Kishu and Ogoya Mines which recently installed heavy fluid separation units have found that the economies effected by the increase in the quality of the mill heads have been worth the cost of the equipment. Kishu mine has succeeded in raising mill heads from 1.2% to 2.4%.

b. The Tsugu mine, Aichi prefecture, which has been recovering only 65% of the gold in its ore, has been forced to suspend operations temporarily because of its inability to pay back wages. Labor is currently on strike not only for back wages owed to them, but also for a wage increase. Mining Bureau officials contend that the mine's poor financial condition is in part attributable to the low extraction of the gold in the ore. Technologists from the Hitachi mine, Ibaraki

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

prefecture, are now at Tsugu mine conducting research on methods whereby a higher extraction of gold can be realized. Mining officials also state that it is possible that the Hitachi mine may grant a loan to Tsugu mine if and when a method is found whereby at least 80% of the gold in the ore can be recovered.

c. A heavy fluid separator and flotation mill is scheduled for installation at the Yakushi coal mine, Mie prefecture. With installation of this equipment, the mine expects to float coal containing 12% ash, and sell "as is" through utilization of the heavy fluid separator. The coal which is not floated is expected to contain 48% ash. Through flotation of the latter, the ash content is expected to be reduced to about 15% which the mine management feels will be readily saleable.

d. The Nippon Kogyo K. K. of Kyushu is reported negotiating for the purchase of stockpiles of tungsten ore at the Togane mine, Gifu prefecture, which recently was forced to close.

e. The Kyokosha K. K. has purchased the mine rights to the molybdenum bearing areas at the Hirase mine, Gifu prefecture. It is reported that this company plans to construct a small flotation plant at Hirase for the purpose of processing the 4,000 tons of molybdenum ore containing about 2% MO which has been stockpiled at the mine since the termination of the war. The company, however, has given no indication that it will resume mining operations at the mine.

PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Economic Bureau:

a. Mr. S. Suzuki, former director of Nagoya Regional Economics Bureau, was transferred to Fukuoka and has been replaced by Mr. K. Mimura, former director of the Osaka Regional Price Board.

b. Sectional personnel attended one special coordination conference in Osaka between the Osaka Regional National Rural Police and the Nagoya Economics Bureau; four weekly conferences with E. B.; and eight prefectural E. I. A. meetings. Agenda ordinarily covered improved liaison and cooperation between E. I. A., N. R. P., and M. P.; exchange of ideas on effective means of controls; restaurant

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

control; opinions by procurators; expressions by governmental and civic representatives; and the submittal of interim reports on current enforcement memoranda.

c. There has been a tendency noted recently on the part of the members of the coordination committees to send substitutes, usually some minor official or clerk without knowledge or authority to commit his department to any policy. All directors of the prefectural E. I. A.'s have been requested to insist that adequate representation be maintained.

d. Many of the recent discussions centered around the rapidly increasing economic violations. Consensus is that such crimes will continue to increase monthly in ratio to rising commodity prices. Police chiefs frankly admit that because of personnel shortages they have had to reduce the economic crime prevention sections to build up criminal sections, with the result that they are unable to cope with the present situation. There is no indication at prefectural levels as to the disposition of the proposed new police forces, so no plans are in the making for reorganization.

e. Apparently, the money realized from abandoned or unclaimed staple foods in the hands of the police is credited to two different sources depending on the agency involved. The NRP delivers such foodstuff to the kodans, who credit the national government with the amounts due, but the police budget does not receive this credit, whereas, the Municipal Police follow the same system, but the money is returned directly to the police department of the city concerned. What disposition is eventually made of such funds has not been ascertained.

f. It is rumored in E. I. A. circles that since the organization has been given the authority to investigate government offices, too many influential persons are receiving adverse publicity. As a consequence there is reported to be a determined effort by big politicians with Diet influence to eliminate the organization completely, or to cut the force to such an extent that it would be impotent, and no longer a threat to those who have enjoyed virtual immunity in the past. It is rumored that at least another 30% personnel cut will be proposed for the next fiscal year, which would be enough to accomplish the purpose.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

2. Restaurant Control.

a. In Toyama and Ishikawa special efforts were made during July to increase the effectiveness of restaurant control. These efforts were prefecture-wide and achieved more than usual success. In Fukui, however, food section and police officials admitted that in spite of instructions to the contrary, police are continuing to issue their own warnings instead of reporting violators and citing them for appearance at a public hearing. Gifu prefecture continues to restrict their control activities to the city of Gifu, indicating a rather half-hearted compliance with the law for show purposes only. The hot springs resort areas in Gifu apparently are never checked, even though these areas are probably where the greatest number of violators are. Mie prefecture showed no inclination to effect other than scattered and perfunctory inspections, which have resulted in apprehending no violators at all. Aichi has taken a "middle of the road" point of view, and while results are far from spectacular, conscientious inspections are being conducted here regularly.

b. On the whole, the overall picture of restaurant control remains the same. Cooked rice, served without coupons, can still be obtained in the majority of first and second class restaurants, according to reports received from a considerable number of travelers in this area. This fact appears to be so well-known that even prefectural officials who travel considerably admit that they do not worry much about procuring coupons in advance of their trips.

c. Results of open hearing are as follows:

Prefecture	Licenses Suspended	Licenses Revoked	Rest. Sealed	Warnings (July)	Hearings (July)	Cumulative Hearings
Aichi	5	0	3	5	1	15
Gifu	1	0	1	3	1	4
Mie	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fukui	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ishikawa	12	0	2	11	3	8
Toyama	2	0	0	3	2	6
	20	0	6	22	7	39

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

3. Incentive Goods and Fertilizer Distribution.

a. No particular changes were observed in the incentive goods situation as reported last month.

b. Fertilizer stockpiles on hand at Fertilizer Distribution Corporation warehouses as of the end of June, one month prior to the end of restrictions on the sale of fertilizer, are as follows:

Prefecture	Nitrog. Fert. M/T	Phosph. Fert. M/T	Potass. Fert. M/T
Aichi	6,541	3,034	1,464
Gifu	2,076	1,852	1,055
Mie	1,014	1,161	829
Toyama	979	1,660	1,715
Ishikawa	1,426	1,032	1,371
	12,036	8,739	6,434

Although exact figures are not presently available, it is believed that these stockpiles decreased considerably during the month of July. The kodan reported that following the outbreak of the Korean incident, farmers hastened to purchase as much fertilizer as possible, in anticipation of higher prices. By the 20 July 98% of the nitrogenous fertilizer, 94% of the phosphatic fertilizer, and 72% of the potassic fertilizer allocated by the national government had been purchased by farmers. The explanation given by farmers for the relatively low percentage of potassic fertilizer purchased is that the price of this type of fertilizer is expected to remain the same after 1 August, while the price of the other two types of fertilizer is expected to rise considerably.

4. Transportation Controls.

a. In the past control of the illegal transportation of staple foods, (principally rice by trucks), the enforcement agencies, where they have acted at all, have only held the drivers and have only impounded the goods for evidence. It has been the contention of the police that the owners of the chartered trucks, or the management of the large inter-prefectural trucking companies have had no knowledge of, or responsibility for, the illegal transportation.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Confiscations indicate that 60% of illegal transportation of staple goods is via truck.

b. Owing to the recent increase in the incidence of the violation of transportation controls, and indications from more recent investigations, it now appears that the managements of the trucking companies may be condoning the transportation of rice as a supplemental source of revenue. The obvious control measure is the impounding or confiscation of the vehicles. Confronted with this suggestion, the enforcement agencies, and even some of the prefectural procurators indicated that they felt such action to be very drastic, if not illegal. The Public Procurator of the Nagoya High Court, however, has given the opinion, at the request of this section, that Articles 99 and 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure permit enforcement officials or procurators to request the impounding or confiscation of vehicles, as well as the property illegally transported.

c. Although so far as is known, there have been no cases of impounded vehicles for these reasons, it is the intention of this section to endeavor to get the Regional Economic Bureau to spearhead such a campaign throughout the region. It is believed that it will take only a few trucks immobilized in this manner to bring commercial trucking companies into line, and that this, in turn, will considerably curtail the volume of rice moving in illegal channels.

5. Staple Food Rationing.

a. The total amount of rejected rations appears to have decreased considerably during July. Inspections throughout the region indicate that ration points everywhere are keeping their stocks at an absolute minimum, particularly those of noodles, flour, and barley. Ration point operators indicated an unwillingness to purchase any other than rice stocks in advance of consumer orders. While rice continues to show up in the total amount of rejected rations, only in Fukui prefecture does it appear in really significant quantities. The reason given by responsible officials for this is that Fukui is an outstanding production area and therefore there is a larger proportion of uncalled-for return ration rice on hand there than in the other prefectures. This situation obviously raises the question of the adequacy of the original quota. The quality of rice in all ration points appeared to be good, in spite of claims that better rice could be obtained on the blackmarket.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

b. A number of partial-self-supplying farmers in Aichi were interviewed at random by this office to determine whether they were receiving return rations. The majority of them indicated that they did not even know what return rations were. Town and local cooperative officials likewise reflected complete confusion with respect to this matter. Prefectural officials were requested to clarify this situation at the earliest possible date.

c. This blackmarket price of rice rose rather sharply during the month, but tended to decline at the end of the month. Prefectural officials generally blamed speculation on the Korean situation for the increase. Although comparison with former years indicates that the price of rice increases at this time of year, the trend during the middle of the month was proportionately sharp. Its levelling off at the end of the month may reflect the abeyance of speculative influences.

6. Perishable Food.

a. Fish market receipts in the Nagoya Central Market for July totalled 493,116 kan of fresh fish (77.5% of June receipts) and 362,141 kan of processed fish (81.1% of June receipts). In spite of the fact that fish receipts were lower than June, there was no important change in the price of fresh fish, and the price of processed fish decreased slightly. Both the decrease in receipts and prices are customary seasonal trends.

b. The already plentiful supply of vegetables increased during July, with the total receipts at the central market alone reaching 2,595,836 kan. Consumption amounted to the equivalent of 105 monme per capita, per day, while the average price of vegetables per kan dropped from ¥50.13 in June to ¥43.31 in July. Distribution points other than the Nagoya Central Market have multiplied to the point where it was estimated in July that they handled at least 476,000 kan of vegetables.

INDUSTRY

1. Production.

a. Textiles and ceramics which up until last month reported exceptionally large stockpiles and comparatively small sales, lead the field in export sales which have increased abnormally. Nagoya port estimates export shipments will exceed ¥150 million to show one of the

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

sharpest monthly increases on record. Domestic sales similarly have taken an upward trend with retailers reporting a 22% increase over June. Heavy buying has not as yet affected the luxury items but manufacturers expect the current buying wave to continue for several months and to reach the non-essential field soon.

b. During July there appeared to be evidence of speculative buying up of rayon and staple fiber pulp and yarn, which caused prices of these raw materials to outstrip the price rises of the finished fabrics. This was a matter of considerable concern to the weavers of the Hokuriku district at the time of the interviews (20-21 July). Reports subsequently, however, indicate that prices are levelling off or are even declining slightly. The flurry was attributed to the prospect of curtailed transportation facilities for the import of pulp from Canada and Norway, and of increased demand for all types of textiles.

c. Heavy buying of textiles in the sterling bloc area and ceramics by America on orders marked for rush and immediate deliveries is an indication that importers fear the Korean incident will seriously restrict shipping and are willing to take a chance on overstocking rather than to be caught short. Enough special dinnerware orders are on hand to insure maximum production for the next several months, while textile orders far exceed normal seasonal demand. Increased procurement demands lead manufacturers of iron, steel, wire, electrical equipment, canvas, leather, and non-ferrous metals to assume that a large percentage of their output will go to the armed forces with little left for local consumption. This information, which is known to the general public, plus a natural tendency to over-buy and hoard during periods of uncertainty are credited with starting what may be considered a mild inflationary period which could get rapidly worse if the populace believed that living costs would suddenly spurt upward and daily necessities become critical. In spite of assurance by the government that there are no immediate plans for reinstatement of general economic controls, they have no confidence in such statements, pointing to the recontrol of raw wool and yarn as examples. Department stores in Nagoya for the past six months have been complaining of large inventories and small sales, but with a 20% increase in July sales, they missed an exceptional opportunity to reduce their inventories, which show only a 4% contraction. They appear to be accepting the idea that the money situation has loosened up and business will continue to be good. The trend to hoard items which conceivably could become scarce, is

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

indicated by the heavy buying of cotton piece goods, manufactured cotton cloth items, and canned goods, while domestically produced goods such as silk, rayon voile, etc., are moving slowly. Prices are just as reflective, with more popular items showing as much as a 40% price increase, while others show a marked decrease.

d. Bank deposits are irregular. In areas where heavy buying is in progress, and withdrawals should be evident, deposits have gone up, and vice versa. Some banks in one section show increases and others, decreases, so it is not possible to get a clear picture of the situation. Possibly, it is too early for a general trend to be evident.

2. Reparations.

a. In compliance with telephone instructions from Major Freeman, CAS, SCAP, a survey of reparation plant guard requirements was conducted throughout the region. Prefectural reparations officials and Finance Bureau reparation section chiefs cooperated fully. The maximum number of guards to be charged to the reparations budget of the Japanese Government was determined for each plant, considering all available criteria. As of the end of July this office is satisfied that all guards on reparations payrolls in this area can be justified by existing standards. It is expected that monthly changes will have to be made to adjust to changes either in plant production or movement of machinery. A plan has been worked out to insure that these changes are effected automatically.

b. Sixty-three reparations plants were inspected during the past month. Overall maintenance and custody appears to be good. The few minor delinquencies noted were referred to prefectural reparations officials for immediate correction.

3. Restricted Industry.

a. Explosives.

- (1) The Taketoyo plant of Nihon Yushi K. K. in Aichi prefecture was inspected in accordance with OD 11 and no irregularities were found. This is the

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only plant in this region authorized to produce industrial explosives and production equals 1/3 of the entire quota for Japan. From January 1950 to July 1950, this plant manufactured 2,780 m/t of the following types of industrial explosives, or 47.7% of their authorized production quota for 1950:

Gelatine and "hagi" dynamite	1,443 m/t
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Ammonia and ammonium nitrate dynamite	1,337 m/t
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TOTAL	<hr/> 2,780 m/t
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- (2) Also included in the production quota for 1950 are 32 m/t of smokeless powder and the reprocessing of 100 m/t of former military explosives (per SCAP memo to Ministry of International Trade and Industry Bureau, dated 2 February 1950). There is no demand for these explosives at the present time so they have not been manufactured, but the company expects to fulfill the quota within the latter half of the year.
- (3) This plant is operating at 70% capacity because present markets are only domestic, and current production is sufficient to meet present demand. On 24 July, 15 m/t of gelatine dynamite was exported by this plant to Okinawa for the Ryukyu Military Government. Officials of this plant are anxious to resume full operations and export about 30% of their production.
- (4) Investigation of the four cases of dynamite stolen from this plant is still being carried out. (Note June activities report). Police recovered two cases on 23 June which was found abandoned in a cave in Kowa City, about six miles from the place where it was stolen. A strong suspect is a fisherman from the same village, who had been anxious to

Restricted

Restricted

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obtain dynamite for tuna fishing. Police are confident that they have the right man and are accumulating sufficient evidence for conviction.

b. Fertilizer

- (1) All five CaCN_2 fertilizer plants in this region were visited. Officials stated that there are no bottlenecks at the present time to deter production of CaCN_2 fertilizer. In fact, most plants have increased production during recent months because of the availability of electric power and limestone. In anticipation of the decontrol of fertilizer, all plants have made preparations to install several steel tanks to accommodate their surplus during the low demand periods. Most plants at the present time have little or no storage facilities because in the past, the Fertilizer Kodan purchased and stored all of their production.
- (2) The quality of coke allocated to CaCN_2 fertilizer plants had greatly improved, thus improving the quality of fertilizer. Officials stated that the quality of coke used in the processing of limestone into quicklime has a direct bearing on the CaCN_2 content of the resultant product. Formerly when only poor grade domestic coke was used CaCN_2 content was 16%. Now by using a mixture of American and domestic cokes, the CaCN_2 content has been raised to 19%.
- (3) Recently the shortage of pyrite has become noticeable again. MITI officials stated that the shortage is only temporary, caused by landslides and wash-outs on roads and rail lines during the rainy season in June and July, disrupting transportation of pyrite from the mines to ammonium sulphate producers. Work on clearing damaged roads and rail lines is in progress and pyrite shipments will be resumed shortly according to MITI officials.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

c. Shipbuilding

- (1) Shipyards in Aichi, Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures were inspected in accordance with OD 11 and SCAP letters authorizing specific construction or conversion. No illegal construction or reconversion was noted.
- (2) Construction of the Amazon Maru, 4,200 G/T cargo vessel for the Asahi Kaibun of Tokyo at the Nipponkai Dock in Toyama is progressing according to schedule, and at the time of inspection, 20% of the work has been completed. Mr. Taylor, a representative of the American Bureau of Shipping, has been making periodic inspections to assure compliance with the international classification rules.
- (3) Conversions of the Shinyo Maru (6,888 G/T) and the Daikai Maru (7,100 G/T) at the Nagoya Shipyard in Aichi prefecture are 68% and 30% completed respectively. There has been a slight delay on the Shinyo Maru due to more changes required by the American Bureau of Shipping specifications, than the company had anticipated. The new engine to be installed was contracted for with Hitachi Seisakusho. Ibaraki prefecture, but due to labor disputes at this plant, shipment of the engine has been delayed. Nagoya Shipyard officials stated that they have been granted financial aid up to 70% of the total cost of the two projects, from the Counterpart Fund.
- (4) The salvage work on the Yamanami Maru in Nanao Bay, Ishikawa prefecture, has not yet started. Preparatory work is underway at the present time and plant officials expect to start operations in August.

5. Construction.

a. Building

- (1) All six prefectures were visited, inspections were made, and conferences held.

Restricted

Restricted

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- (2) Construction of ferro-concrete apartment buildings has come to a virtual standstill in the Tokai area. It is expected that construction of additional buildings will start about the last of August or the first part of September. The officials of Mie prefecture continue their lackadaisical attitude toward starting any construction on their authorized apartment buildings, although officials claim that some of the materials have been purchased for the construction of these buildings. It is the opinion of this section that if the attitude of the public works officials of Mie prefecture does not change, the completion of these buildings may not be expected until sometime next year.
- (3) The number of private buildings being constructed has been approximately the same as for the three previous months, with a slight increase in the Hokuriku district, because of the favorable summer weather.
- (4) No discrepancies have been found from the construction specifications of government financed ferro-concrete buildings.

b. Roads.

- (1) A number of road improvement projects, especially in Aichi prefecture are being carried out under the unemployment relief program. These projects are in some cases very inefficiently run and managed. On one project, near Moriyama-machi, Aichi prefecture, continuous trouble has come up between the laborers and supervisors. These discords have been caused in the majority of the cases, by Korean laborers and representatives of the local Free Workers Labor Unions (Ju Rodo Kumiai). The disorders generally start when the foreman or supervisor of the projects order the laborers to work. One Korean resented the fact that the foreman told him that he would have to work an eight hour day and in the argument that followed, the Korean struck the foreman. Investigation of this case revealed that during March 1950

Restricted

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the same Korean was involved in a similar case. At the present time this case is before the local procurator. Further investigations revealed that such cases have occurred in the past on different projects, and that in the greater number of cases, Koreans were involved.

- (2) This section is of the opinion that the cause of these altercations lies with both the officials, due to their passive attitude and poor administration, and with the laborers, due to the fact that many of them resent the idea of having to work for wages received on these unemployment relief projects. The laborers are continually stirred up by agitators, who are, in many cases, associated with the respective local Free Workers Labor Unions (Ju Rodo Kumiai). Although the attitude of the officials of other prefectures can be considered to be approximately the same, less agitation among the laborers is found. This is believed to be directly connected with the fact that the Free Workers labor unions are less active in other prefectures.
- (3) A conference with representatives of the Procurator, the regional Labor officer, and this section produced the promise from the Japanese that all labor disturbances of this type would be dealt with vigorously and promptly. (Also note Labor Section of this report Par. 6).
- (4) Bridge repair projects are being given a higher priority at this time of year and will continue in such a category until high water and inclement weather prevent work.

c. Public Works.

- (1) All six prefectures were visited and conferences were held with the officials in charge of the prefectural public works.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

- (2) River improvement, erosion control, flood control and flood rehabilitation projects are progressing fairly well. These projects are either by contract, direct work (use of regular prefecture employees), or unemployed labor. Some prefectures prefer contract projects while others make the projects available to regular employees or hire through the PES offices. Each of these systems has its advantages and disadvantages. However, it is the opinion of this section that if the top Japanese officials concerned were more active and interested, all projects could be completed at considerably less expense.
- (3) Maintenance work on parks has become regarded by unemployment relief workers as a sinecure and some workers endeavor to dodge other jobs offered once they are working on park maintenance projects.
- (4) The Toyama public stadium at Toyama city is practically completed. It is built of reinforced concrete and has a seating capacity of twenty-five thousand persons. Total cost is ¥45 million. There remains a large amount of work outside of the stadium to be done, such as approaches, levelling surrounding area, and outside drainage.
- (5) In Kanazawa city, Ishikawa prefecture, a road 670 meters long by 11 meters wide called the Daido-Sen (Highway line) was inspected. This road connects nothing of any importance and should not have been built at this time. Only one house is on this beautiful road, and no factories or businesses. Prefectural officials could not justify this wasted ¥5 million luxury or private-favor construction project. This matter was reported by telephone to Major Freeman, CAS, SCAP.
- (6) The slow release of funds to the prefectures from the central government necessitates their borrowing money from private institutions at the average rate of ¥.027 per ¥100 per day. (Approx. 7% per year). Also in some cases, the prefecture finance office is similarly slow in transferring funds to the Public Works section. The result is that less work is obtained for the money appropriated and projects are unnecessarily prolonged.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

6. Electric Power

a. All six prefectures were visited and conferences held with the prefectural officials, the power producers and the distributors.

b. As previously reported, the 9-bloc power bills (electric enterprise and reorganization and the public utility bills) continue to be the center of public attention. Letters to the top officials of SCAP and signed by the prefecture Governors, etc., is the present method of lobbying used by the large power producing areas.

LABOR

1. Labor Relations

a. Tokyo Rubber Works, Nagoya Plant:

(1) This case was mentioned in the April activities report. Thirteen of the discharged workers appealed to the LLRC and local court immediately after they were discharged as surplus. All 13 are either CP members or sympathizers. A court decision was rendered 20 July ordering the company to retract its action and take back these 13 workers. The court based its decision on the following:

- (a) The company states that an agreement signed with the union 20 June 1949 has lost its legality due to the fact that it lacks written signatures of the parties concerned as required in Art. 14 of the Trade Union Law. This agreement has a clause in it which prescribes that in the event the company desires to discharge any employees, the union must be consulted before any action is taken.
- (b) The court maintains that the present Trade Union Law was not in effect at the time the agreement was signed and therefore does not

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Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

apply. According to the reasoning of the court, while the present Trade Union Law should have gone into effect on 10 June 1949, the Cabinet Ordinance which implements this law was not published in the Official Gazette until 22 June 1949 and circulated the following day. Thus the enforcement of this provision did not take effect until 23 June and does not apply to the case in question. Therefore, the agreement is binding and discharges should be made as outlined in the agreement, which the company did not follow, the court ruled.

- (2) The delay in rendering this decision evidently gave these discharged workers time enough to go out to other plants and cause trouble. Several other plants in the vicinity of Hotei-cho, Aichi-ken, where the company is located, had outbreaks of labor disturbances. The instigators of these cases could be traced to the discharged workers from the Tokyo Rubber Works.
- (3) Although this decision may be legally correct, its effect is unfortunate. The company was hard pressed for money at that time, and the union knew that the company would have to release some of the surplus employees from the payroll. Therefore, the union could, and did, use all tactics available to forestall the company's plan by refusing to consult with management relative to the reduction in force, as required by the agreement. This was not adequately brought out by the company's counsel.
- (4) The following chart indicates the productivity of the company, showing how production increased after these surplus employees were released. It also can illustrate how the subversive elements

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interfered with the normal production of the company, by holding union meetings during working hours, and other forms of activities in order to cut down production.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Working Hours</u>	<u>Production Goal</u>	<u>Actual Production</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
January	13,247	¥100,853,838	¥60,941,481	64.32
February	11,838	112,960,250	71,372,048	63.18
March	13,253	100,893,806	44,123,666	43.73
April	13,771	104,841,096	17,743,991	16.92
May	10,286	78,314,020	83,542,438	106.69

b. Daido Steel Works:

- (1) This case was mentioned in the June activities report. Twenty of the leaders responsible for the illegal tactics were discharged 3 July. One of them, Mr. Imaichi Ishikawa, is a member of the Aichi Local Labor Relations Commission, and is also serving as chairman of the Aigi (Aichi and Gifu) Branch of Zenkinzoku. Seventeen of the 20 are CP members or sympathizers. The union appealed to the Local Labor Relations Commission for action on behalf of these individuals. Hearings before the commission have not begun. On 3 July, the company applied to the local court for an injunction prohibiting these individuals from entering the company's premises. A decision on this is expected to be rendered early in August. The procurators are of the opinion that the tactics adopted by the union are in violation of existing laws, and directly interfering with the normal activities of the company.

c. Densan:

- (1) In accordance with a national move to oust communists from its ranks, which was announced 12 July from Central Headquarters at Tokyo, Densan locals in the region are reacting as follows:

Chubu District:

Headquarters located at Nagoya, with the 5 prefectures of Aichi, Mie, Gifu, Shizuoka, and Nagano

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

under its jurisdiction: of the 48 members comprising its executive committee, 20 are either CP members or sympathizers, 23 are Mindos, and 5 are neutrals. Therefore, in view of this close margin, it was expected there would be strong arguments on the question of whether to comply with this national directive, should it come up before this committee. In contrast to this, the Aichi Prefectural Branch, which is the most important of all locals in this region, is dominated by the Mindo group. Well aware of this situation, the Central Headquarters at Tokyo wired the Aichi Branch on 14 July to handle all administrative details for the Chubu District. Consequently the Chubu District does not have anything to do with the paper work for this drive. Mindo leaders from Aichi are being sent to all prefectures to expedite the drive.

Hokuriku District:

Headquarters located at the City of Toyama, covering the 3 prefectures of Toyama, Ishikawa, and Fukui. Toyama is the hot spot for this district. They have had some struggles in the past which were a little short of wild-cat strikes. This office has noticed that the Toyama Branch has turned a little moderate as compared to the radical activities it had been sponsoring in the past. The Communists were somewhat successful in stalling this drive at Fukui, by managing to hold off the executive meeting until 30 July, to discuss the extent of compliance with this directive.

- (2) The status of signatures collected as of 31 July are as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>CP members or sympathizers</u>	<u>Registrants</u>
Aichi	7,236	106	5,075
Mie	1,778	40	839
Gifu	2,653	102	540
Fukui	1,484	60	32
Ishikawa	1,644	50	1,492
Toyama	4,447	110	1,886

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

- (3) It has been reported that some of the communists are registering as non-communists. Local leaders, though they are well aware of this, are tolerating it because these signatures are to be subjected to strict screening by the Central Headquarters in Tokyo.
- (4) In compliance with a request from Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, this section investigated the case of suspected sabotage at the Shimohara Power Station on the Hida River, Gifu Prefecture. It was learned that the local procurators are convinced that this was willful sabotage and are going to prosecute the individual involved. Details of the incident, which were reported to Civil Affairs Section by telephone, indicate that it was Communist inspired and that the Densan union might be involved.

2. Labor Education:

a. Summer labor schools were held in all prefectures during July. Aichi prefecture had the largest enrollment with approximately 180 individuals. This does not mean that all of these people attended the school every day, for some of them put in their applications in order to listen to some of the subjects in which they were particularly interested, disregarding other subjects. Although the time element involved was not sufficient to cover each subject thoroughly, it is believed that each individual profited to some extent. Many of the participants indicated special interest in the subject covered by Mr. Warren of SCAP's Labor Division who lectured on "Labor Contracts and Grievances Machinery." It was the belief of many persons that Mr. Warren's contribution to the class was of greatest importance and many compliments have been passed on his presentation.

3. Labor Standards:

a. An interesting problem has arisen recently concerning the manufacture of matches being used by the general public. Article 48 of the Labor Standards Law states that "Yellow phosphorous matches must not be manufactured, sold, imported, or kept in possession for the purpose of sale." Reports received indicate that some matches, now on sale, may be of the type prohibited by law. The Gifu Labor

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Standards Bureau is now conducting an investigation to ascertain if this is true. The matches are reported to have been manufactured in Tokyo and Hyogo prefectures.

b. Unpaid wages remains a serious problem. This section believes that a closer investigation would uncover many more cases of unpaid wages than those now filed with the Labor Standards Bureau. A newspaper article was noted recently which stated that the cases now filed in the Labor Standards Offices do not include many minor cases because labor and management are concealing the fact. The actual number of cases of unpaid wages may run to two or three times more than the number now registered. This possibility is being pointed out to the Labor Standards Bureau for their consideration.

c. The Aichi Labor Standards Bureau is now conducting an investigation of the Nagoya Shipbuilding Company. Twelve foremen at this company are suspected of pocketing a large amount of money from the salaries of approximately 800 workers during the period January-April 1950. Some are believed to have obtained from ¥150,000 to ¥200,000 each month. This case may develop into a major scandal due to the fact that the same foremen are suspected of being labor suppliers.

4. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance:

a. The Aichi Labor Standards Bureau complains that doctors are putting in exorbitant claims for medical compensation. An investigation reveals that a large portion of all benefits paid out are for medical expenses. Of the total amount of benefits which have been paid out so far (about ¥210 million) 33.46% (¥70 million) has been for medical compensation. This is about 4.9% higher than the national average (28.56%). This fact has convinced the Aichi Labor Standards Bureau that doctors in Aichi prefecture are putting in exorbitant claims. The Labor Standards Bureau is planning to take drastic action against any doctors they discover to be making excessive profits out of the Workmen's Accident Compensation funds.

5. Women's and Minor's Bureau:

a. These offices conducted their usual routine activities. Nothing of significance was noted in this field during the month.

6. Employment:

a. Compared with last month, unemployment disturbances took an

Restricted

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

upward trend again, though not on as serious a scale as during the first part of the year. Information has been received to the effect that the Communist party has sent instructions to party cells throughout the country to start disturbances in Public Employment Security Offices by demanding jobs.

- (1) The largest of these disturbances during the month in this region happened at Toyohashi city, second largest city in Aichi prefecture, on 23-24 July. Trouble began on the 23rd when 60 casual laborers did not receive work. They asked for an appointment with the office director, which was refused because the director was ill. Upon receipt of this information, the laborers who were successful in obtaining work that day immediately walked off their jobs and returned to the office to join the others in putting pressure on the officials. A Mr. Miwa, chairman of the Sasajima Free Laborers Union in Nagoya, the most radical of the casual labor organizations, was sent to the scene by the Aichi Prefectural Federation of Free Laborers to assist the laborers in their activity. Approximately 300 in all gathered in the front of the Public Employment Security Office to make speeches, call names, and create the usual disturbances. Under the eyes of the police, they staged a sit down in front of the office throughout the night. This lasted until the following evening. No arrests were made.
- (2) Several disturbances, instigated by Korean laborers, have occurred on a road improving project operating in the town of Moriyama, near Nagoya City. These laborers have been dictating working hours, working conditions etc. This office has advised the Employment Security Chief to ask all foremen to furnish the names of the trouble makers and eliminate them from referrals to work projects in the future. (Further details of this case are mentioned under the "Construction" section of this report.)

b. The textile industries in this region are beginning to increase their requests for employees. These mills report a general shortage of women workers. In spite of the large number of unemployed, women applicants who are willing to accept the work offered are few. Women applicants do not seem anxious to operate machines. Most of them prefer office work.

Restricted

Restricted

BASIC: ANNEX D to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

7. Mariner's Law:

a. Maritime Bureau inspectors conducted 106 inspections, discovering 129 violations of the law. None of the violations were considered serious and no action, other than warnings to the violator, was taken.

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX E-1

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1950

Author: Edwin G. McTaggart

1. SCHOOL EDUCATION

a. Boards of Education, Superintendents and Secretariats

(1) All prefectures in this region report increasing difficulty in maintaining standards set by the Ministry of Education. This difficulty is due to lack of national subsidies and prefectural funds. Sub-standard conditions exist chiefly in the following: a) numbers of teachers; b) numbers of clerical help; c) numbers of school nurses; d) facilities; and e) equipment.

(2) Throughout this region prefectural boards of education are holding public meetings in various sections of each prefecture for the purpose of explaining the record of the past year, explaining the needs of education for the coming year, and enabling the people to familiarize themselves with the problems and procedures of the boards. In Mie prefecture the prefectural board of education held meetings in the seven cities which plan to elect city boards of education this fall. At these meetings the objectives of a board of education were explained, and experiences of boards in other cities were related. All of this was done for the purpose of arousing public interest in the selection of good candidates for the new boards.

(3) This section has written five articles concerned with the qualities and characteristics of a good school board members. These have been distributed to all prefectural boards of education as examples of the type of material they should be publicizing in preparation for the coming board elections.

(4) In Awatabe-machi, Fukui-ken, the town people held a public meeting at which a tremendous majority of the citizens voted to abolish the local board of education. The Fukui prefectural board of education is now investigating the legal means by which this action may be accomplished.

(5) On 1 July the Fukui prefectural board of education dismissed the Korean teacher who had been creating difficulties in a Fukui city

ANNEX E-1

Restricted

Restricted

EC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

school. As a result some Korean pupils refused to continue school, while others attended but refused to work. Haku, the teacher, twice returned to the school but made no trouble. The board anticipates that the vacation period will see the end of these difficulties.

(6) The Aichi prefectural board of education has sponsored the formation of the "Aichi Prefectural Vocational Education Investigation Board." This board is composed of industrial leaders from this area, who are to act as an advisory and counselling organ to the secretariat.

(7) This region has recently experienced a number of severe school fires. Questioning of superintendents of education reveals that checks of wiring and other fire hazards are very infrequent and often made by incompetent persons. An effort is being made by this section to get the Japanese school authorities to cooperate with fire marshals in developing a check list and a system of frequent inspections. Fukui and Ishikawa prefectural boards of education have already enacted policies in line with our recommendations.

(8) Reports received by this office on the activities of teacher consultants indicate that they are spending much more time in the field and less in the office. Work sheets indicate good planning, a sense of direction, and a program pertinent to the current needs of teachers and the schools.

(9) A meeting of 23 representatives of prefectural and city boards of education in this region was held for the purpose of discussing administrative units of local education. Discussions indicate that the board of education law is not explicit enough in its provisions with regard to the establishing of local boards of education. Neither is Katsu-cho No. 144, a notification issued by the Chief of Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Education and titled "Various Conditions Necessary for the Establishment of the Local Board of Education." Discussions based upon these two documents were helpful but left many important issues in doubt. A full report of this meeting has been forwarded by this section to higher headquarters.

b. In-service Teacher Training

(1) The civil education officer was engaged throughout the month in dealing with teacher union officials and boards of education on the matter of union opposition to the certification law and in-service training courses. These negotiations resulted in satisfactory solutions to the

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ASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

problems involved. Complete details have been forwarded as a special report to higher headquarters.

(2) Of general interest is the fact that the public supported boards of education in their insistence that teachers attend the training courses. The PTA of Seto city in Aichi prefecture demanded that the teachers attend these courses, with the result that the local union voted to attend, and sent its representatives to the prefectural union meeting with instructions to vote in favor of attending the courses.

(3) No lowering of standards of the certification courses has been noted. All prefectures report that eight units of work will be completed in the course of the year. However, there is some indication that this number may be reduced in the event that time limits of the certification law are extended from three to six years.

c. Institutions of Higher Learning

(1) Numerous police raids have been made on student organization offices and on homes of student officers in this region. In a few instances pamphlets of an objectionable nature were seized.

(2) Newspaper reports indicate the formation of a number of student organizations purported to be "anti-leftist." This section is skeptical of these organizations and will observe them as closely as possible within the limitations of OD#2.

(3) Mr. Naito, President of Aichi Liberal Arts University, reports that the Ministry of Education supported his stand on the disposition of the university headquarters and senior department. With this support he felt it unnecessary to enlist the aid of this section in handling the student association. Latest developments as recorded in local newspapers indicate that the trouble is not yet settled and that the Ministry of Education is now considering a site in Nagoya for the senior department and headquarters. If such action is taken a real injustice will have been done the city of Okazaki and trouble for the university may be expected to arise from that area.

2. SOCIAL EDUCATION

a. Youth Affairs

(1) Youth leadership training follow-up conferences as observed thus far appear to be quite successful. Two conferences on the prefectural

Restricted

Restricted

ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

Level (Gifu and Mie) and three on the gun level (Aichi and Gifu) were attended this month. These conferences have all been initiated and operated by the Japanese with a minimum of direction on the part of this office. It was particularly gratifying to find that those on the gun level, even where prefectural officials were not the actual leaders, showed reasonably good planning and elicited an excellent response from the attendants. The questions brought up by participants were thoughtful, pointed and realistic. This office has made a point of stressing the importance of gun level meetings since it is the people who attend these who will either make or break the entire program. Moreover, prefectural officials have been informed that some day a report will be expected concerning the extent to which ideas presented at these conferences have been carried on down and applied to basic organizations. They were further informed that such reports will have to contain specific examples. It is proposed also that, after time has been given for the ideas presented at the conferences to be initiated, conferences on gun or prefectural levels be held to ascertain what further problems have arisen and to develop procedures for their solution. The most significant observation thus far is that the Japanese seem to be somewhat overwhelmed by all that has been given out in the IFEL program. They are inclined to believe that they must adopt the ideas in their entirety. Efforts have been made to point out that adaptation is more to be desired than adoption.

(2) As a result of a newspaper account referring to the formation of a Boy Scout troop under Shinto sponsorship at Ujiyamada, a conference was held with Boy Scout leaders of Mie prefecture. Assurance was given by them that thorough investigation had been made. This investigation showed that the troop is properly registered and is open to all persons whether Shintoists or not. Prefectural leaders were advised to continue to watch the troop to see that it did not become a proselyting agent for Shintoism. Other newspaper articles indicate that Shintoism is moving more and more strongly into the field of youth affairs. This office proposes to watch the trend closely.

(3) The YMCA summer camp at Noma beach, Aichi, was visited. The camp consists of three buildings and can accommodate 30 persons. It is used by various elements within the YMCA (and girls, since there are no YMCA camping facilities) for periods of three days each. On the occasion of this visit the leadership and program both seemed effective.

(4) Progress is being made in preparations for proposed prefectural student government conferences to be held in September. The conferences at the prefectural level will be attended by and directly

Restricted

Restricted

SIC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

under the guidance of personnel of this office. Plans and programming, however, are largely to be worked out by Japanese authorities.

(5) Names of candidates for indigenous youth consultants to be attached to this education section have been submitted by all prefectures. These candidates will be interviewed immediately.

(6) It should be noted that Toyama prefecture has lagged behind the other five in cooperating in the development of programs which have been or are being initiated. Toyama officials claim that the prefecture is ultra-conservative, hence slow to move into new fields. This office is inclined to believe that the fault lies largely with the officials, who have given little evidence of initiative. It is proposed to spend some time in Toyama visiting youth groups at random to determine the reasons for lack of progress, and to formulate methods whereby the problem may be solved.

b. Parent-Teacher Associations

(1) All prefectures have either a prefectural liaison council of PTAs or a prefectural federation of same. In ~~some~~ prefectures there are two separate federations or liaison councils, one for upper secondary school PTAs and the other for elementary and lower secondary school PTAs.

(2) The Fukui board of education conducted an extensive survey of 352 PTAs. Some of the results are as follows: a) only 4.4% of the total membership consist of individuals not teachers or parents of in-school children; b) 96% of the PTAs established or revised their rules according to the example sent out by the Ministry of Education or to the suggestion of Civil Affairs; c) less than one percent have twelve or more meetings a year whereas 82.7% have three or fewer meetings a year; d) 36.4% of the PTAs include teachers who pay no membership fee, and 58.6% include teachers who pay the same membership fee as parents.

(3) In all prefectures PTAs considered the problem of recreation for school children during the summer vacation. Special concern was shown because the teachers would be occupied with in-service training courses and therefore could not take care of the children. In Gifu arrangements are being made to have someone oversee swimming activities for children.

(4) In Fukui one active PTA has rented land to raise watermelons in order to earn money to establish a pupils' library. Another PTA is preparing a swimming pool and other recreational facilities for children.

Restricted

Restricted

ASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

(5) A PTA in Aichi has organized squads to keep thieves off the school grounds. Also, labor service such as beautifying the school grounds is being performed by PTA members.

c. Women's Affairs

(1) Women's organizations are concerned mainly with living improvement. Food and clothing are the most important items. There is a great demand for classes in these two subjects. Nurseries continue to be encouraged and established by women's organizations. Ishikawa held eleven recreation classes for women with the idea that more recreation would be beneficial to women's organizations and to women in general.

(2) Mie reports that in two women's organizations the disinterested members withdrew, leaving one third of the original membership. The remaining ones were those who were actively interested in promoting the objectives of these organizations.

(3) This section has constantly encouraged the writing of needed material by the women's affairs consultants. In Mie a pamphlet was issued by the women's affairs consultant. Called "The Present Condition and Problems of Women's Organizations", it was used in study meetings.

(4) The Mie Prefectural Fujinkai Federation requested financial assistance from the governor to which he responded with approximately 100,000 yen. This section heard about it from the president of the Fujinkai Federation. The suggestion was made that they refuse the money and depend entirely on their own financial resources. This suggestion has been followed.

(5) In Gifu a conference for disseminating legal knowledge to women was jointly sponsored by the board of education and the women's and minor's bureau.

d. Social Education Advisory Committee

(1) On the basis of the meetings held by this section in each prefecture with representatives of social education advisory committees, follow-up meetings and conferences are being held this summer in all prefectures. The material prepared by this section is being used and discussions are being held concerning the proper functions of these committees. In some prefectures special meetings on this subject are being called, and in other prefectures combined meetings are being held concerning both social education and CPH activities.

Restricted

Restricted

ASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

e. Social Adult Education

(1) The model community classes have been continuing with excellent attendance and a wide range of topics. Here are some of the class topics for July: a) What we Learn from America; b) Living Improvement; c) Prevention of Contagious Summer Diseases; d) Democratic Organization; e) Domestic Relations Court; f) Human Happiness; g) New Tax Law; h) Public Welfare; i) Democratization of the Home; j) Local Self-government; and k) Youth and Culture.

(2) A series of free lectures sponsored by the Fukui prefectural board of education this month included the following topics: a) The Raging World and Politics of Japan; b) International State of Affairs and Japan; c) International Background of the War in Korea; and d) International State of Affairs Around Communist China. Editors and writers of national newspapers and news agencies were the lecturers.

f. Nagoya's Plan for Promoting Social Education

(1) In Nagoya a plan is being developed for promoting social education in all parts of the city. The goal is to have 2,000 social education workers, fifty from each school district of the city. These persons would receive no salary but would be paid expenses. The term of office would be for two years. The duties would be similar to those of social education section personnel but on a smaller scale and with less authority. There would be district conferences for the purpose of exchanging ideas and making future plans. The personnel of the social education section would be responsible for instructing these workers and also for working closely with them. At the request of the prefectural social education advisory committee this plan is being discussed in a series of meetings in each district, led by personnel of the social education section.

3. CITIZEN'S PUBLIC HALLS

a. All prefectures have held or are planning to hold conferences for CPH managers. The training given at these conferences is frequently of a general nature and in addition to CPH matters includes general social education problems and studies of the functioning of social education advisory committees. One notable fact brought out by these conferences is that CPH managers are figureheads, managers in name only. They are mostly mayors, assemblymen or school principals honored by the title of CPH manager. The so-called CPH directors or assistant managers are the ones who actually manage the CPHs. However, these attend the conferences

Restricted

Restricted

SUBJ: ANNEX E-1 to Civil Affairs Activities Report, Tokai-Hokuriku
Civil Affairs Region for period ending 31 July 1950

ly when the "figureheads" are unable to attend. Consequently there are many cases in which those who actually do the job are not receiving the training. It is probable that another series of conferences must be held, aimed at reaching personnel who are actually managing CPHs.

b. Fukui reports success of a local CPH in sponsoring an open air library for the summer months. 7,000 books are being loaned during the summer vacation.

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Annex E-2 missing